THE

# BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

# Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

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VOL. XIII. 7

" ——— All alone, amid her Garden fair,
" From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve,
" She ſpent her days, her pleaſing taſk to tend
" The flowers; to lave them from the water-ſpring;
" To ope the buds with her enamoured breath,
" Rank the gay tribes, and rear them in the ſun. —— ——
" Thus plied aſſiduous her delightful taſk,
" Day after day, till every herb ſhe named
" That paints the robe of Spring."

BRUCE.

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*LONDON:*

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street,

For W. CURTIS, N° 3. *St. George's-Creſcent*, Black-Friars-Road;

And Sold by the principal Bookſellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

M DCC XCIX.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

# AZALEA PONTICA. YELLOW AZALEA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 2-5 locularis polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AZALEA *pontica* foliis nitidis lanceolatis, utrinque glabris, racemis terminalibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. App. p.* 1669. *Pall. Fl. Ross. t.* 69. *p.* 51.

CHAMÆRHODENDROS Pontica maxima Mespili folio flore luteo. *Tourn. Cor. Hist. Rei. Herb.* 42. *Act. Paris* 1704. *p.* 348. *Buxb. Cent.* 5. *p.* 36. *t.* 69.

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DESCR. Shrub from two to three feet or more in height, the thickest part of the stem not exceeding the size of the little finger, covered with a smooth brown bark, irregularly branched; Flowers appearing before the leaves are fully expanded, and produced in umbels at the extremities of the branches, from eight to twelve or more in an umbel, of a fine yellow colour and agreeable fragrance; each blossom is about the size of that of the horse-chesnut, and as some of them are produced much earlier than others, the plant of course continues a considerable time in bloom, standing on short peduncles; Calyx very short, viscous, and irregularly divided, most commonly into five ovato-lanceolate segments; Corolla, tube cylindrical, viscous, grooved, brim divided into five segments, undulated and somewhat wrinkled, ovate, pointed, three turning upwards, two downwards, of the three uppermost segments the middle one more intensely yellow than the others and inclining to orange, with which it is sometimes spotted; Stamina usually five, yellow, projecting beyond the corolla, and turning upwards near their extremities; Antheræ orange-coloured; Pollen whitish and thready; Germen somewhat conical, evidently hairy, and somewhat angular; Style yellowish, filiform, projecting beyond the stamina, and turning upwards; Stigma forming a round green head.

The

The figure and deſcription here given were taken from a plant which flowered by means of artificial heat, in the ſpring of 1798, at Mr. WATSON's, Nurſeryman, Iſlington, and which had been introduced the ſame year, by Mr. ANTHONY HOVE, of Warſaw.

As an hardy ornamental ſhrub, it bids fair to prove an acquiſition truly valuable, its flowers produced in the months of June and July, being highly ornamental as well as fragrant.

We have the beſt authority for regarding this plant as the *Chamærhodendros Pontica* of TOURNEFORT, it agrees with his own ſpecimens in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's Herbarium, it accords alſo with his deſcription, and figures, more eſpecially of thoſe flowers which are of their natural ſize; nor have we any doubts of its being the *Azalea Pontica* of Prof. PALLAS, figured in the *Flor. Roſſica*, ſince it correſponds generally with his deſcription, though not in all points with his figure, which bears evident marks of inaccuracy, the ſtigma, for inſtance, is repreſented as trifid.

TOURNEFORT found this plant on the eaſtern ſide of the Black Sea, Mr. HOVE on the north ſide near Oczakow, and elſewhere; Profeſſor PALLAS on Mount Caucaſus.

As yet there has been no opportunity of aſcertaining the beſt means of propagating this new denizen, but there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that it will ſucceed with the treatment beſtowed on the other *Azalea's*.

Prof. PALLAS relates that the honey of bees frequenting the flowers of this plant is ſuppoſed to be narcotic, and that goats, kine, and ſheep on eating its leaves have been poiſoned thereby.

By permiſſion and with the approbation of Mr. ANTHONY HOVE, the following extracts from his journal are here inſerted.

" June 9, 1796, found a few of this ſpecies of *Azalea* on the river " Dnieper in ſwampy ground, four feet high, beginning to blow, " called here the ſtupifying ſhrub, and conſidered by ſome as highly " efficacious in curing the venereal diſeaſe.

" June 20, found this ſpecies on the river Dnieſter, on the eſtate of " Count STANISLAUS SCZESNY POTOCKI, about ſixteen Engliſh " miles from the town of Mohilow, in peat earth, from four to twenty " feet high; regarded by the common people as intoxicating, and " uſed in the cure of various diſeaſes.

" July 4, near Oczakow, found thouſands of theſe plants fully " blown, in a marſh, every ſpring-tide overflown by the ſea; found " there alſo, a Tartarian farmer, who lived entirely by the profits " ariſing from the honey which the bees extracted from the flowers " of this plant, ſold to Conſtantinople and other parts of Turkey for " medicinal uſes.

" July 15, arrived at Trebizond, found a valley about ten Engliſh " miles from the ſea covered with theſe plants."

On cultivation, Mr. HOVE relates that he found the *Azalea's* from Trebizond much more tender than thoſe from the borders of the Dnieper and the Dnieſter, and was therefore inclined to regard them as ſtrong varieties if not diſtinct ſpecies.

The leaves, when fully expanded, are in ſize and figure like thoſe on the plate, hairy on both ſides, and terminating in a very remarkable blunt mucro or point, which has not been noticed either by thoſe who have deſcribed or figured the plant as it deſerves, for it appears to form a very ſtrong character.

# OXYBAPHUS VISCOSUS. VISCID UMBRELLA-WORT.

*Claſs and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus campanulatus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Nux* 5-gona 1-ſperma calyce explanato perſiſtenti circumdata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OXYBAPHUS *viſcoſus. L'Herit. Monograph.*
MIRABILIS *viſcoſa* floribus racemoſis; foliis cordatis orbiculato-acutis tomentoſis. *Cav. Icon. I. n.* 17. *t.* 19.

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The preſent is one of thoſe plants which is entitled to our admiration, for its curious and ſingular ſtructure, rather than for any extraordinary figure it makes in a collection; not that its flowers are without a certain ſhare of beauty.

It is an annual, growing to about the height of two feet; the whole plant is viſcous, and, if bruiſed, ſmells ſomewhat diſagreeably; the flowers do not open at any particular time as thoſe of the *Mirabilis* do, and each contains only three ſtamina; when they fall off, which they do ſoon after expanding, the calyx cloſes on the germen, enlarges, droops, and becomes deeply plaited; on the ripening of the ſeed it turns brown, expands, and is ſuſpended like a little umbrella over the ſeed, which when perfectly ripe drops out on the ground; the expanded calyx in this ſtate appears ſomewhat like the flower of a Phyſalis.

This plant flowers from June to October, and ripens its ſeeds in the open air; it is not difficult of culture, requires the ſame treatment as other tender annuals from Peru.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered 1796, in the collection of the Marchioneſs of BUTE, and was raiſed from Peruvian ſeeds, ſent her by Prof. ORTEGA of Madrid, under the name of *Mirabilis triandra;* Monſ. CAVANILLE has figured and deſcribed it as the *Mirabilis viſcoſa;* Monſ. L'HERITIER, from a conſideration of all its characters, has been induced to make a new genus of it, which he has called *Oxybaphus.*

S Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1799 F. Sansom sculp.

# GNAPHALIUM ERICOIDES. HEATH-LEAVED GNAPHALIUM, or EVERLASTING.

*Claſs and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumoſus. *Cal.* imbricatus: ſquamis marginalibus rotundatis ſcarioſis coloratis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GNAPHALIUM *ericoides* fruticoſum foliis ſeſſilibus linearibus, calycibus exterioribus rudibus, interioribus incarnatis. *Linn. Am. Acad. v.* 6. *p.* 99. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 746. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 174.

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In the 6th vol. of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, LINNÆUS deſcribes this ſpecies of *Gnaphalium*, moſt probably from dried ſpecimens collected at the Cape, where it is a native; ſo inſignificant did the plant appear to him, that in his deſcription, he calls it *miſera;* compared with the more magnificent ſpecies, ſuch a term might not perhaps be inapplicable: but, though ſmall, the plant poſſeſſes much beauty when cultivated, and hence is generally kept in our green-houſes.

It flowers from March to Auguſt.

Its branches, naturally weak and trailing, require to be carefully tied up; if this buſineſs be executed with taſte and judgment, the natural beauty of the plant may be conſiderably heightened.

It is readily increaſed by cuttings.

Was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1799 E. Sansom sculp

# HIBISCUS PRÆMORSUS. BITTEN-LEAVED HIBISCUS.

*Claſs and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBISCUS *præmorſus* foliis ſubrotundis, dentato-ferratis retuſis pubeſcentibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. 454.

HIBISCUS *præmorſus* hirſutus, foliis ovatis baſi anguſtato-cordatis apice præmorſis crenatis, calycibus tomentoſis, feminibus tuberculatis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl. p.* 309.

PAVONIA *cuneifolia. Cavan. Diſſ.* 3. *p.* 139. *t.* 45. *f.* 1.

URENA *præmorſa. L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 51.

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Though not ſo ſhewy a plant as many of the genus, we find this ſpecies of *Hibiſcus* in moſt collections of green-houſe plants about London, flowering from June to September.

Its foliage is ſingular, its bloſſoms ſulphur coloured with a tint of orange on the under ſide and without ſcent; if ſuffered to grow, this ſhrub will acquire a conſiderable height; it ſeeds freely, by which the plant is readily increaſed, and by theſe it requires to be renewed once in two or three years.

Is a native of the Cape, from whence it was introduced, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774. *Ait. Kew.*

It will be ſeen by the ſynonyms, that authors have been divided in their opinions as to the genus of this plant; LINNÆUS the younger, in his *Suppl.* makes it an *Hibiſcus*; CAVANILLE, a *Pavonia*; L'HERITIER, an *Urena*; Mr. AITON, an *Hibiſcus*; not partial to the multiplying of genera, unleſs there be an obvious neceſſity for it, we have in the preſent inſtance followed the firſt and laſt of theſe writers.

Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1799 F. Sansom sculp.

N.° 437

J. Edwards del. Pub.d by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent, Mar.r 1.st 1795 F. Sansom sculp.

# HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. SHRUBBY HYDRANGEA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-roſtris, infera, foramine inter ſtylos dehiſcens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYDRANGEA *arboreſcens* caule arboreo. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 410. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 76.

ANONYMOS floribus albis parvis, in umbella lata magna diſpoſitis odoratis, foliis amplis acuminatis ſerratis pediculis inſidentibus ex adverſo binis, caule fruticoſo prælto non ramoſo, vaſculo parvo, bicapſulari, ſeminibus minutiſſimis repleto, duobus parvis filamentis ſeu corniculis recurvis coronato. *Clayt. n.* 79. *Mill. Icon. t.* 251. *Duham. Arb.* 1. *t.* 3.

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As a ſhrub commonly cultivated for ornament in our gardens and plantations, the *Hydrangea arboreſcens* has a right to appear in this work, nevertheleſs it is more with a view to illuſtrate a peculiar character of the genus that it is here figured.

This ſhrub is a native of Virginia, and was introduced in 1736, by P. COLLINSON, Eſq. it is of low growth, rarely exceeding four feet in height; its flowers are produced on the ſummits of the branches, ſomewhat in the manner of the *Lauruſtinus*; they are ſmall, crowded, nearly white, with a tinge of red in them which is not very brilliant, and ſome fragrance; they are produced in July and Auguſt, and ſometimes followed by ripe ſeeds here.

Is eaſily propagated by parting its roots the latter end of October, prefers a moiſt ſoil, but will grow in a dry one; if in ſevere froſts the ſtalks, which are rather ſoft, ſhould be killed, new ones will be put up the following Spring.

# HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS. GARDEN HYDRANGEA.

HYDRANGEA *hortenſis* foliis ellipticis ſerratis glaberrimis ſtaminibus æqualibus. *Smith icon. rar. t.* 12.
HORTENSIA. *Commerſ. Juſſieu Gen.* 214.
PRIMULA *mutabilis* caule ſuffruticoſo multiplici, foliis ovatis ſerratis, floribus nudis. *Loureir Coch. Chin. v.* 1. *p.* 104.
VIBURNUM *tomentoſum* foliis ovatis acuminatis ſerratis venoſis ſubtus tomentoſis, umbellis lateralibus. *Thunb. Jap. p.* 123. ?
SAMBUCUS aquatica ſurculis pinguibus punctatis, &c. Sijo vulgo Adſai et Anſai et Adſiki. *Kæmpf. Am. Exot. p.* 854. var. fl. albo, pila florida major.

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It appears to be a point not yet fully determined, whether the preſent plant exhibits the appearances belonging to it in a ſtate of nature, or thoſe which are in a certain degree the effect of accident, or of art; in its fructification it certainly is not ſo completely barren as the Guilder Roſe, *Viburnum Opulus*, cultivated in our gardens, ſince it has moſt of its parts perfect; yet as none of the authors who have ſeen it in China or Japan (where it is ſaid not only to be much cultivated but indigenous*) deſcribe its fruit, we are inclined on that account to regard it, in a certain degree, as monſtrous.

It will appear by the ſynonyms, that authors have entertained very different opinions as to what this plant really is; JUSSIEU following COMMERSON makes it an *Hortenſia*, THUNBERG a *Viburnum*, LOUREIRO, ridiculouſly enough, a *Primula*, and Dr. SMITH an *Hydrangea*.

In the original deſcription of the characters of the genus *Hydrangea* by LINNÆUS, there is no mention made of two different kinds of florets, as in the *Viburnum*, nor has any author that I am acquainted with deſcribed the *Hydrangea arbor.* as producing ſuch; yet, to my great ſurpriſe, in a plant of

* *Habitat* et ob pulchritudinem colitur Cantone Sinarum, *Loureir. Coch. Chin. v.* 1. *p.* 104. Creſcit in ſylvis variis, inter Miaco et Jedo, etiam cultum, *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 123, who refers to KÆMPFER, whoſe plant is certainly ours; yet it muſt be acknowledged that THUNBERG's deſcription does not well accord with it.

this

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1794

this ſort which flowered in my garden at Brompton in July 1797, three of the Cymæ, and three only, threw out each of them from their circumference a very different flower from thoſe in the centre, ſmaller indeed, but very ſimilar to the flowers of the *Hydrang. hort.* ſee Pl. 437. In 1788, Mr. WALTER publiſhed his *Fl. Carolin.* in which he deſcribes a ſecond ſpecies of *Hydrangea*, which he calls *radiata*,* having very diſtinctly, as in the *Viburnum*, two different kinds of florets in the ſame Cyma, this variation in the florets is added by him to the generic character: the ſimilarity which exiſts between the flowers of Mr. WALTER's *Hydrangea radiata*, and thoſe of the preſent plant ſufficiently juſtify Dr. SMITH in making it an *Hydrangea*; the appearances obſerved by LOUREIRO† on diſſecting the germen, and our diſcovery of the exiſtence of two different kinds of flowers in the *Hydrangea arboreſcens*, tend ſtill more to confirm its propriety; we may add, that in the very habit of theſe ſeveral plants there exiſts a conſiderable ſimilarity; ſtill, however, it is only by ripe ſeed-veſſels of the preſent plant, that this doubtful matter can be ſatisfactorily cleared up; but it will not follow, that if it be not an *Hydrangea* it muſt be a *Viburnum*.

This magnificent and highly ornamental plant, according to Dr. SMITH, was introduced from China to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. in 1790; it was imported by Mr. SLATER about the ſame time, with whom it is ſaid to have firſt flowered in this country.

If room were allowed us, it would be ſuperfluous to deſcribe minutely a plant now ſo very common; ſuffice it to ſay, that from a ſtrong perennial root, riſe a number of half-ſhrubby, irregular, ſomewhat ſpongy ſtalks, ſtrongly ſpotted when young with purple, from one to three feet high, terminated by large bunches of flowers, at firſt green, then roſe-coloured, and finally green a ſecond time; theſe are the moſt common changes to which they are liable: but it will ſometimes happen that a plant which has produced red flowers one year, ſhall produce blue another, though growing in the ſame pot; this we ſaw happen in the year 1796 to a plant in the poſſeſſion of the Counteſs of UPPER OSSORY, whoſe refined taſte and ſuperior judgment have in ſeveral inſtances contributed to render our works more acceptable to the

* This plant, or one extremely ſimilar to it, was introduced by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman at Paris, a few years ſince; we ſaw it in full bloom, at Mr. COLVILL's, King's-Road, in the Summer of 1796.

† Pericarpium abortit, quod ex diſſecto germine et per microſcopium viſo apparet polyſpermum.

public:

public: the coloured changeable part of the flower is regarded as the calyx, in the centre of which is the corolla, containing the ſtamina, &c. all varying greatly in point of number; beſides theſe, there are other flowers without any calyx, but the parts which they contain do not ſeem to be more perfect than thoſe of the others, nor more productive of ripe fruit.

Since the introduction of this plant, trials have been made in regard to its hardineſs, and it is found to ſurvive mild winters if planted in very warm ſheltered ſituations; but in others, both ſtalks and leaves are liable to be killed by ſlight froſts, though the roots are not; if perſons are anxious to have it in the open border, the beſt mode will be to cut down the ſtems at the approach of winter, and cover over the root with rotten tan, or ſome light ſubſtance; in the ſpring freſh ſtalks will ſhoot forth, but it is more common to keep this plant during winter in a green-houſe or well ſecured frame; by artificial heat it may be brought to flower in April or May, without ſuch, it begins to bloſſom about June, and continues in bloom till October; when ſucceſsfully treated, it will acquire the height of three feet, and produce bunches of flowers ſupremely magnificent: ſuch plants in pots are admirably adapted for decorating court-yards, balconies, &c. unleſs carefully cut in, it is apt to grow too large for the green-houſe, therefore it is proper to have a ſucceſſion of young plants from cuttings, which ſtrike very freely; this plant loves water, is indeed almoſt an aquatic, a rich ſoil, and plenty of pot room.

# ILLICIUM FLORIDANUM. RED-FLOWERED ILLICIUM, or ANISEED-TREE.

*Clafs and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 6-phyllus. *Petala* 27. *Capſ.* plures, in orbem digeſtæ, bivalves, monoſpermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ILLICIUM *floridanum* floribus rubris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 507. *Ellis Act. Angl.* 1770. (*v.* 60.) *p.* 524. *t.* 12. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 250.

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Of the genus *Illicium* there are at preſent only two known ſpecies, viz. the *aniſatum* and *floridanum*, the former a native of China and Japan, the latter of Florida; both of them are cultivated in this country, but the latter more generally, on account of the ſuperior beauty of its flowers, which are of a fine deep red colour, and have the appearance of being double, though the petals are not preternaturally multiplied; when the plant is in bloom the peduncles hang down, when the petals drop they become erect; the bloſſoms are not diſtinguiſhed by their fragrance, though the ſeed-veſſels, and ſeeds (which do not come to perfection with us) are ſaid to be ſtrongly odoriferous; the foliage of this plant is alſo much admired: taking it indeed altogether, there are few ſhrubs held in higher eſtimation.

According to Mr. AITON, this ſpecies was introduced by JOHN ELLIS, Eſq. in 1776; but ISAAC WALKER, Eſq. of Southgate, was the firſt who poſſeſſed it in this country, he informs me by letter, that he received plants of it from Penſacola in 1771, by the hands of Mr. JOHN BRADLEY, and that he communicated ſome of them to Dr FOTHERGILL, Dr. PITCAIRN, and Mr. ELLIS. It flowers from April to July.

Cultivators differ widely as to their treatment of this plant, ſome keeping it in the ſtove, others in the green-houſe, while ſome have ventured to plant it in the open ground in warm ſituations; it probably is more hardy than we imagine; all agree in propagating it by layers, or by ſeeds if they can be procured. LINNÆUS, contrary to his uſual practice, diſtinguiſhes the two ſpecies by their colour only, and THUNBERG is diſpoſed to regard them as mere varieties.

Pub by W. Curtis, Sloane Street, April 1 1799.

# ERICA ALBENS. PALLID HEATH.

## *Claſs and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta, *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertuſæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *albens* antheris muticis incluſis, corollis ovatis oblongis acutis, foliis ternis, racemis ſecundis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. Murr. ed.* 14. *p.* 367. *Mant.* 233.

ERICA *albens* mutica, foliis ternis trigonis piloſis, floribus lateralibus, calyce villoſo. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 70.

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This ſpecies, a native of the Cape, has been introduced ſince the publication of the *Hort. Kew.* and is now to be found in moſt green-houſe collections near town.

In its habit, its foliage, and its flowers, it is very diſtinct from all our other heaths; flowers from April to June, is readily increaſed by cuttings, and eaſily kept with the common treatment.

Pub.d by W. Curtis, St.ª Geo.s Crescent Aug.st 1.st 1790.

# ANTHOLYZA MERIANELLA. DWARF ANTHOLYZA.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. *Capsl.* infera.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHOLYZA *Merianella* corollis infundibuliformibus, foliis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 87. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 67.

WATSONIA *humilis* foliis lineari-ensiformibus, tubo floris longissimo. *Mill. ic.* 198. *t.* 297. *f.* 2.

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This very rare species is perfectly distinct from the *Meriana*, of more humble growth, the flowering stem seldom rising to more than a foot in height, and producing from four to six flowers, which are proportionably longer, more closed, and of a deeper red colour than those of *Meriana*.

Was introduced from the Cape by Capt. HUTCHINSON, in 1754. *Ait. Kew.*

Is readily increased by offsets, and requires the same treatment as the *Anthol. Meriana* already figured.

Flowers in May and June.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered with Mr. FAIRBAIRN, at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, May 2, 1798.

Pub.d by W.m Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Apr.l 1.1799.

# GENISTA LINIFOLIA. FLAX-LEAVED BROOM.

*Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus $\frac{2}{3}$. *Vexillum* oblongum, a piſtillo ſtaminibuſque deorſum reflexum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GENISTA *linifolia* foliis ternatis ſeſſilibus linearibus ſubtus ſericeis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed* 14. *Murr. p.* 645. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 14.

CYTISUS *argenteus* linifolius inſularum ſtæchadum. *Tourn. Inſt.* 648.

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The *Geniſta linifolia* is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, in the year 1786. *Ait. Kew.*

The bright yellow flowers, which are abundantly produced on this plant during May and June, joined to the ſilky appearance of its foliage, has rendered it worthy the notice of moſt lovers of plants, in whoſe collections it is now generally found.

It is moſt ſucceſsfully propagated by ſeeds, which uſually ripen in this country; it may alſo be raiſed from cuttings, but not readily, agreeing in this reſpect with leguminous plants in general.

We do not find in LINNÆUS's works any figure of this plant referred to; but there is a minute deſcription of it in his *Sp. Pl.*

It is uſually kept in the greenhouſe; being a native of Spain, it may probably be more hardy than we imagine.

N.° 142

J. Edwards del Pub.d by W. Curtis at S.t Geo Crescent May 1. 1799 E. Swaynem sculp.

# ERICA PHYSODES. STICKY-FLOWERED HEATH.

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## *Claſs and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* apice biſidæ pertuſæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *phyſodes* antheris criſtatis, corollis ovatis inflatis, ſtylo incluſo, foliis quaternis, floribus ſubſolitariis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. Murr. p.* 366. *Berg. Cap.* 108.

ERICA *phyſodes* criſtata, foliis quaternis linearibus, floribus umbellatis viſcoſis, calyce ovato brevi. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 74.

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The *Erica phyſodes* is a native of the Cape, and another of thoſe ſpecies which have been introduced ſince the publication of the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

It is principally diſtinguiſhed by the form, and delicate whiteneſs of its bloſſoms, which are ſo extremely viſcid as to retain flies and other inſects which ſettle on them.

Is ſcarcely to be increaſed by cuttings, more readily by ſeeds, which ſometimes ripen here.

Sowerby del. Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent May 1 1799 E. Sansom sculp

# CANARINA CAMPANULA. CANARY BELL-FLOWER.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 6-phyllus. *Cor.* 6-fida, campanulata. *Stigmata* 6. *Capſ.* infera, 6-locularis, polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CANARINA *Campanula* caule erecto, foliis haſtatis ternis oppoſitiſve. *Martyn Mill. Dict. Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 344. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 480. *Linn. Mant. p.* 225.

CAMPANULA *canarienſis* capſulis quinquelocularibus, foliis haſtatis dentatis oppoſitis petiolatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 238.

CAMPANULA *canarienſis* regia *ſ.* medium radice tuberoſa, foliis ſinuatis cæſiis atriplicis æmulis ternis circum caulem ambientibus, flore amplo pendulo colore flammeo rutilante. *Pluk. Alm.* 76. *t.* 276. *f.* 1.

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The flowers of this plant ſo ſtrongly reſemble thoſe of the Campanula, that it is no wonder the older Botaniſts regarded it as ſuch, LINNÆUS himſelf did ſo at firſt, and MILLER alſo; and even now it may perhaps be doubted whether it ought to be made a diſtinct genus of, ſince it is found to differ principally in the number of its parts of fructification.

It is a native of the Canary Iſlands, whence its name, was cultivated in the royal garden, Hampton-Court, as long ſince as the year 1696*, and is a tender herbaceous plant, to be found in moſt of our greenhouſes; its ſtem riſes to the height of ſix or more feet, its flowers produced ſingly from the fork of the ſtalk, are large and ſhewy, they begin to open at the commencement of winter, and continue to blow till March.

" Is propagated by parting of its roots, which muſt be done " with caution; for, as the root is fleſhy, if they are broken or " wounded, the milky juice will flow out plentifully; ſo that " if theſe are planted before the wounds are ſkinned over, it " occaſions their rotting: the beſt time for tranſplanting and " parting of their roots is in July, ſoon after the ſtalks are de- " cayed; the ſoil ſhould be a light ſandy loam, mixed with a " fourth part of ſcreened lime rubbiſh." MILLER.

* Ait. Kew.

N.º 114



Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent May 1. 1799

# CORONILLA EMERUS. SCORPION SENNA.

*Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$ : dentibus ſuperioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* iſthmis interceptum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CORONILLA *Emerus* fruticoſa, pedunculis ſubtrifloris, corollarum unguibus calyce triplo longioribus, caule angulato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 669. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 57.
COLUTEA ſiliquoſa *ſ.* ſcorpioides major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 1046.

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Authors have given to this plant the name of Scorpion Senna, its ſeed-veſſels, from their ſlender and jointed appearance, bearing ſome reſemblance to the tail of a ſcorpion.

It is a native of France and Germany, and a very old inhabitant of our gardens, having been cultivated by GERARD in 1596; it is of low and ſlow growth: there is a ſhrub of it in the Apothecaries Garden, Chelſea, which grew there in the time of MILLER, and which now is not more than five feet high.

In the nurſeries we have obſerved two varieties of it, one in which the flowers have been tinged with bright red inclining to orange and which is by far the moſt common, the other with flowers wholly yellow, ſcarcely worth cultivating.

Its bloſſoms are produced in May and June, and ſometimes again in autumn; neatly trained to a wall or paling, it makes a beautiful appearance when in flower, the ſhortneſs of its ſhoots renders it a very proper object for this purpoſe.

Is propagated by ſeeds, layers, and cuttings; the firſt are not produced in any great plenty with us.

The leaves by a proper fermentation are ſaid to produce a dye like that of Indigo.

Pubd by W Curtis S.Geo Crescent June 1 1799.

# PSORALEA BRACTEATA. OVAL-SPIKED PSORALEA.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* punctis callosis adspersus longitudine leguminis mon[illegible].

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PSORALEA *bracteata* foliis ternatis obovatis recurvato-mucronatis, spicis ovatis. *Linn. Mant.* 264. *Burg. Cap.* 224. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 79.
TRIFOLIUM fruticans. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1085.
TRIFOLIUM africanum fruticans flore purpurascente. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 211. *t.* 106.

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The old authors, and indeed LINNÆUS himself at first, regarded this plant as a Trifolium; afterwards the latter changed it to *Psoralea*, and minutely described it in his *Mantissa*.

As a green-house plant, this small and delicate species has long been cultivated*, and still continues to hold a place in all collections of note.

Its inflorence to us has more the appearance of a *capitulum* than a *spike*, and which when the plant is in full bloom, is by no means ovate, but rather hemispherical; the purple colour of the vexillum, contrasted with the white of the alæ, gives to the flowers a very pleasing parti-coloured appearance.

In its leaves we have a good example of the *folium mucronatum*.

It is a native of the Cape, flowers in June and July, and is usually propagated by cuttings.

* By MILLER, in 1731.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St.e Geo: Crescent June 1.1799.

# ERICA EMPETRIFOLIA. CROWBERRY-LEAVED HEATH.

## *Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *empetrifolia* foliis oblongis ciliatis, floribus verticillatis: calyce ciliato. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 73. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 627. *Linn. Pflanzen Syst.* 3. *t.* 23. *f.* 2.

ERICA *empetrifolia* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis, foliis quaternis, floribus sessilibus lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 366. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 19.

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It is a most pleasing circumstance, when plants afford characters by which they may with certainty be distinguished; most of the Heaths are of this kind, and the present one in particular: exclusive of its great peculiarity of growth, so obviously expressed in our representation of it, its flowers diffuse a strong honey-like fragrance, which, if other characters were wanting, would at once discriminate it.

It is one of those Heaths which are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, and was introduced to the royal garden by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; is now to be met with in most of the collections of green-house plants about town, and flowers in May and June.

Is usually propagated by cuttings.

J. Howard del. Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent. June 1. 1799 F. Sansom sculp.

# MESEMBRYANTHEMUM MICANS. GLITTERING FIG-MARYGOLD.

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Capf.* carnosa, infera, polyspermа.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *micans* foliis subcylindricis papulosis distinctis, caule scabro. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 470. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 190.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *micans* flore phœniceo: filamentis atris. *Dill. Elth.* 292. *t.* 215. *f.* 1282.

FICOIDES capensis, tereti folio, flore croceo. *Pet. gaz. t.* 7. *f.* 9.

FICOIDES capensis, folio tereti argenteo, petalis perplurimis aurantiacis. *Bradl. Succ.* 1. *p.* 9. *t.* 8.

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The *Mesembryanthemum micans*, so called from the glittering particles which are conspicuous on its stalks and leaves, is a species which has long been introduced to our gardens (having been cultivated by Prof. BRADLEY in 1716) for the beauty of its flowers, which in richness of colour are indeed surpassed by few; they are produced in the months of July and August, but do not expand fully, unless the sun shines powerfully on them; nor do they long retain that regular expansion observable in some species, but quickly assume a somewhat ragged appearance; nevertheless, upon the whole, it is one of those species which is highly deserving of culture, by those who are partial to this tribe of plants.

It is a native of the Cape, and readily propagated by cuttings.

Varies with flowers of a paler hue.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Cregeen July 1 1794. Engraved

# DILLENIA SPECIOSA. SHEWY DILLENIA.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ, connatæ, pulpa repletæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DILLENIA *ſpecioſa* foliis oblongis rotundato-acutis denticulatis, pedunculis unifloris. *Thunb. in Linn. Tranſ.* 1. *p.* 200.
DILLENIA *indica. Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 507.
SYALITA Malabaris. *Rheede Hort. Malab. tom. iii. p.* 39. *t.* 38. 39.

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The name of *Dillenia* was given by LINNÆUS to this genus of plants, in honour of JOHN JAMES DILLENIUS, Profeſſor of Botany at Oxford, and the celebrated author of the *Hiſt. Muſcorum, Hort. Elthamenſis*, &c.

Until the publication of the firſt volume of the *Linnean Tranſactions*, only one ſpecies of *Dillenia* was generally known; in that work Prof. THUNBERG minutely deſcribes five others, three of which are there figured; all theſe, and one more deſcribed by Dr. ROXBURGH in his work on the Coromandel plants, are inſerted by Prof. MARTYN in his new and highly improved edition of MILLER's *Dictionary*.

The preſent ſpecies, which now loſes its name of *indica* in that of *ſpecioſa*, and which though not enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* has many years been cultivated at Kew, and in the ſtoves of the curious near town, is a native of Malabar and Java; in its native ſoil it becomes a vaſt tree, here we rarely ſee it more than two or three feet high; its flowers are large and ſhewy, but quickly deciduous, and remarkable for the unpleaſantneſs of their ſcent, which is like that of the *Lycium japonicum*, but not being readily exhaled does not infect the air of the ſtove.

This ſpecies is increaſed without difficulty by cuttings, which quickly produce flowering plants.

J. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. July 1 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

S Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent July 1. 1799. F Sansom sculp

# GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS. WATSON'S CORN-FLAG.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, tubulosa, ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* corollis infundibuliformibus, limbi laciniis subæqualibus, foliis linearibus ad oras revolutis. *Jacq. Icon. rar.* 2. *t.* 233. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 257. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. Wilden. p.* 214.

GLADIOLUS *Watsonius* monostachyus corollis cernuis, tubo duplici, limbi laciniis oblongis, foliis linearibus glabris. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 8.

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Professors JACQUIN and THUNBERG have both described this rare bulbous plant, a native of the Cape, and newly introduced to this country from Holland among a great variety of others: it seems highly probable that the descriptions of both these authors were taken from dried specimens, since they accord so little with the living plant as it flowers with us.

At first sight, one would be led to regard this plant as an *Antholyza* rather than a *Gladiolus*, its flowers bearing a great affinity to those of the *Antholyza Meriana*, which differs widely from those of the *Gladiolus communis*: Prof. THUNBERG having thought fit to make a *Gladiolus* of that plant, he could do no less than regard this as a *Gladiolus* also; we regret that the infinite variety to which all the productions of nature are subject should give occasion to versatile minds perpetually to alter genera, often without due consideration. This species flowers in February and March, requires the same treatment as other Cape bulbs, and is propagated in the same manner.

DESCR. Stalk from twelve to eighteen inches high, upright, smooth; Leaves about three or four, the lowermost a sheath

ſheath merely, the ſecond leaf ſprings from a long ſheath, is puckered at its baſe, three inches in length, upright, rigid, flat, linear-lanceolate, having three ſtrong ribs, one in the middle, two at the margin, which, projecting on each ſide, give to the edge of the leaf a thick appearance, the leaves as they aſcend, gradually differ from this, and finally become hollow bracteæ, which at firſt envelope the flowers, and afterwards contribute to ſupport them; Flowers from two to three, each ſtanding on a peduncle-like tube, encloſed by a bifid ſpatha, contained within and about half the length of the bracteæ; Corolla bright red, funnel-ſhaped, tube bent ſomewhat downwards, nearly cylindrical, a little flattened, and gloſſy, limb divided into ſix ovato-lanceolate ſegments, ſpreading outwards, the uppermoſt ſegment incumbent, the three lowermoſt ſmaller than the others; Filaments three, whitiſh, nearly ſtraight; Antheræ oblong, ſtraight, purple; Style red; Stigma trifid, each ſegment dividing into two villous lips.

Published as the Act directs 5th Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1799.

# BLAKEA TRINERVIA. THREE-RIBBED BLAKEA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* inferus, 6-phyllus, ſuperus, integer. *Petala* 6. *Capſula* 6-locularis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BLAKEA *trinervia* bicalyculata, foliis enerviis tranſverſim ſubtiliſſime ſtriatis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 246. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 442.

BLAKEA foliis ellipticis trinerviis nitidis, floribus lateralibus. *Brown. Jam.* 323. *t.* 35. The wild Roſe.

---

" This vegetable is certainly one of the moſt beautiful pro-
" ductions of *America.* It is but a weakly plant at firſt, and
" ſupports itſelf for a time by the help of ſome neighbouring
" ſhrub or tree; but it grows gradually more robuſt, and at
" length acquires a pretty moderate ſtem, which divides into a
" thouſand weakly declining branches, well ſupplied with
" beautiful roſy bloſſoms on all ſides that give it a moſt
" pleaſing appearance in the ſeaſon.

" It is chiefly found in cool, moiſt, and ſhady places, and
" grows generally to the height of ten or fourteen feet; but
" riſes always higher when it remains a climber, in which ſtate
" it continues ſometimes. It thrives beſt on the ſides of
" ponds or rivulets, and thoſe that would chooſe to have it
" flouriſh in their gardens, where it muſt naturally make a
" very elegant appearance, ought to ſupply it with ſome ſup-
" port while it continues young and weakly.

" It is called *Blakea*, after Mr. MARTIN BLAKE, of An-
" tigua, a great promoter of every ſort of uſeful knowledge,
" and a gentleman to whoſe friendſhip the Natural Hiſtory
" of Jamaica chiefly owes its early appearance." *Brown's Jamaic.*

Our

Our figure was drawn from a very fine healthy plant which flowered in the collection of Lady Downe, at her villa of Bookham-Grove, near Leatherhead, in April 1799; though not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, it had produced bloſſoms in ſeveral other collections near town long before this period; thoſe when they once expand are of ſhort duration, but the foliage when healthy is always handſome.

It is uſually kept in the ſtove with other Jamaica plants, and propagated by layers.

We cannot ſee the propriety of applying *foliis enerviis* to the deſcription of this ſpecies, ſince Linnæus himſelf, in his *Sp. Pl.* deſcribes the leaves as *trinervia*; three ſtrong ribs they always have, and uſually two others near the margin which are finer.

# CARDAMINE TRIFOLIA. THREE-LEAVED CUCKOW-FLOWER.

*Claſs and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Siliqua* elaſtice diſſiliens valvulis revolutis. *Stigma* integrum. *Cal.* ſubhians.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CARDAMINE trifolia foliis ternatis obtuſis, caule ſubnudo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 593. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 387.

NASTURTIUM alpinum trifolium. *Bauh. Pin.* 104.

CARDAMINE trifolia. Trefoile Ladies ſmockes. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 389.

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Such as are attached to the ſmaller alpine plants, will regard this ſpecies of *Cardamine* as worthy a place in their collections; one would ſcarcely have expected to find it in PARKINSON's *Parad.* yet there it is deſcribed, and the following account given of its introduction: "It was ſent me by "my eſpecial good friend JOHN TRADESCANTE, who brought "it among other dainty plants from beyond the ſeas, and im-"parted thereof a root to me."

This ſpecies is perennial, hardy, and of very humble growth; the leaves grow thickly together, forming a kind of tuft; the flowering ſtems rarely riſe above the height of ſix inches, and produce on their ſummits numerous flowers, waved on their edges; all thoſe which we have had an opportunity of ſeeing have been perfectly white, PARKINSON and HALLER deſcribe them as being ſometimes tinged with red or purple; they begin to appear towards the end of March and continue through April, the ſhelter of a hand-glaſs open at top is often neceſſary to protect and improve the flowering of this and other ſuch early-blowing plants.

It grows readily either in a pot or in the open border, ſucceeds beſt when planted in bog earth in a ſituation moderately moiſt and ſhady, and is readily increaſed by parting its roots, which are ſomewhat of the creeping kind.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in moſt of the northern parts of Europe, eſpecially Lapland, Switzerland, and Auſtria.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1799.

# AMARYLLIS REGINÆ. MEXICAN LILY.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hexapetaloidea irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. fil.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *reginæ* spatha subbiflora, pedicellis divaricatis, corollis campanulatis breve tubulosis nutantibus, fauce tubi hirsuta, foliis lanceolatis patulis. *Linn. fil. Ait. Kew.* 416. *Mill. ic. p.* 16. *t.* 24.

LILIUM americanum puniceo flore Belladonna dictum. *Herm. par.* 194. *t.* 194.

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DESCR. "Bulb green, scape round, somewhat flattened: "Corolla scarlet, with a bottom of a whitish green, the three "outer petals round at the tip, the three inner fringed at "the base; the style red, the flower stems seldom rise "more than one foot high; each stem supports two, three, "or four flowers, rarely more; they are large, and of a "bright copper colour, inclining to red; the spathe which "cover the buds before they open, divides into two parts to "the bottom, standing on each side the umbel of flowers "joined to the peduncles.

"It flowered in Mr. FAIRCHILD's garden at Hoxton, in "1728, when the late Dr. JAMES DOUGLASS caused a figure "of it to be drawn, and wrote a folio pamphlet on it. He "gave it the title of *Lilium Reginæ*, because it was in full "beauty on the first of March, which was the late queen's "birth-day. Mr. FAIRCHILD told me the roots were brought "from Mexico; so he gave it the name of Mexican Lily, "which is still continued to it by the English gardeners. It "flowers constantly in the spring, when it is placed in a very "warm stove. It is in beauty in February, and those which "are in a moderate temperature of air will flower in March "or April.

"Not being so hardy as some others, it must be placed in "a warm stove, and if the pots are plunged into a hot-bed of "tanner's bark, the roots will thrive better, and the flowers "will be strong.

"It is increased by offsets." *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1799.

F. Sansom sculp.

# CANNA INDICA. COMMON INDIAN REED or SHOT.

*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-partita erecta: labio bipartito, revoluto. *Stylus* lanceolatus, corollæ adnatus. *Calyx* 3-phyllus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CANNA *Indica* foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis nervosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 1.
CANNACORUS. *Rumph. amb.* 5. *p.* 177. *t.* 71. *f.* 2.
ARUNDO indica latifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 19.
CANNA Indica flore rubro. Red flowred Indian Reede. *Park. Parad. p.* 376.

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The *Canna indica*, a native of both the Indies, is a plant greatly admired for the beauty of its foliage and flowers, and on that account generally cultivated; it has been called by some *Indian Shot*, from the roundness and hardness of its seeds.

We find it to have existed in our gardens in the time of GERARD, 1596. PARKINSON was acquainted with that variety of it which has yellow spotted flowers: Prof. MARTYN, in his edition of *Miller's Dict.* has quoted the chief of what these authors say of it, which as a matter of curiosity we shall here transcribe: "GERARD informs us, that in his time it "was in the garden at Padua, that he had planted it in his "garden divers times, but it never came to flowering; and "that it must be set or sown in a pot, with fine earth, or in "a bed made of horse-dung, in such manner as Cucumbers "and Musk-Melons are: PARKINSON says, in some kindly "years this beautiful plant has borne its brave flowers, but "never any ripe seed, and that it will not abide the extremities of our winters, unless it meet with a stove, or hot-house, "such as are used in Germany; for neither house nor cellar "will preserve it: CLUSIUS saw it flowering by house-sides "in Spain and Portugal, and says, that the inhabitants there "use the seeds for making their rosaries."

Mr.

Mr. Aiton enumerates four varieties of it, viz. *rubra*, *lutea*, *coccinea*, and *patens*.

" Being a native of the warmeſt parts of America, it re-
" quires to be placed in a moderate ſtove in winter, where
" they always flower in that ſeaſon, at which time they
" make a fine appearance, and in the ſummer place them
" abroad in a ſheltered ſituation with other tender exotic
" plants, where they generally flower again, and produce ripe
" ſeeds annually." *Mill. Dict.*

" Theſe plants will continue many years with proper ma-
" nagement, but as young plants always flower better than
" the old root, ſo it is ſcarce worth while to continue them
" after they have borne good ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on
" a hot-bed in the ſpring." *Mill. Dict.*

# ALOE RETUSA. CUSHION ALOE.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGŸNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* erecta, ore patulo fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inſerta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *retuſa* acaulis foliis quinquefariis deltoideis. *Thunb. Aloe, n.* 15. *Ait. Kew.* 471.

ALOE *retuſa* floribus ſeſſilibus triquetris bilabiatis labio inferiore revoluto. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 459.

ALOE *africana* breviſſimo craſſiſſimoque folio, flore viridi. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 11. *t.* 6. *Till. piſ.* 6. *t.* 5.

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Though the flowers of this Aloe have little to recommend them, there is much to admire in the form and ſtructure of its leaves; and this pleaſing circumſtance attends it, it is perfectly diſtinct from all the other ſpecies: when firſt introduced, it was no doubt an object of great admiration; FAIRCHILD, the celebrated Gardener of Hoxton, who preceded MILLER, had it engraved, with ſeveral other ſucculents, on a plate which is prefixed to Dr. BLAIR's *Botanic Eſſays*, and which he inſcribed to the Doctor, betwixt whom and Mr. FAIRCHILD there appears to have ſubſiſted a great degree of intimacy: the Eſſays were printed in 1720.

This ſpecies is a native of the Cape, and flowers in June, but not regularly ſo, increaſes very faſt by offsets: Mr. AITON makes it as he does all the Aloes indiſcriminately, Dry Stove Plants, but it may be kept in a good green-houſe, taking care to place it in the drieſt and moſt airy part, and to guard it at all times from much wet, but more eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon.

N°. 655

Drawn from Nature by

Published by W. Curtis, [illegible]

S. Edwards del  Pub. by W Curtis, St Geo: Crescent. Sep. 1. 1799.  F Sansom sculp.

# DIOSMA SERRATIFOLIA. SERRATED or SAW-LEAVED DIOSMA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5 supra germen. *Caps.* 3. *s.* 5. coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

*Specific Character.*

DIOSMA *serratifolia* follis lanceolatis glanduloso-serrulatis, pedunculis axillaribus oppositis subunifloris.

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It was in the green-house of Mr. WHITLEY, Nurseryman at Old Brompton, that we first saw this plant in flower, on the 25th of March 1799; previous to this period it had flowered in the Royal Garden at Kew, and specimens of it had been deposited in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, under the name of *Diosma serratifolia.*

It forms a neat pretty shrub, which is rendered more desirable by its early flowering; its blossoms are pure white, set off by Antheræ of a lively purple colour; the whole plant has a strong scent very like that of Pennyroyal, but more powerful.

This shrub is one of the many which have been raised within these few years from Botany-Bay seeds, is a green-house plant, of easy culture, blows freely, and is readily increased by cuttings.

DESCR. Twigs somewhat angular, reddish purple; Leaves opposite, narrow, on very short footstalks, spreading, slightly truncated at the extremity, finely toothed, a transparent gland in the angle of each tooth, beset on both sides with numerous glands, which project and give to the upper surface a manifest roughness; Flowers from the alæ of the leaves, opposite, on peduncles

peduncles about one-third of an inch long, uſually ſupporting one, ſometimes two flowers; Calyx compoſed of five leaves, which are tinged with red and permanent; Corolla five petals, white, ovato-lanceolate; Stamina filaments five, white, hairy, at firſt upright, afterwards bending back betwixt the petals; Antheræ before they open purple; Pollen yellow; Nectaries of two kinds, five white, ſpringing up between each filament, and which may perhaps be conſidered as ſo many imperfect ſtamina, they are broader, much ſmoother, and about one-third of the length of the filaments, terminating in a tranſparent gland inſtead of an anthera; five green, forming a kind of calyx to the germen, from the top of which they ſpring, they conſiſt of five roundiſh, fleſhy, ſpreading, green leaves, edged with hairs; beſides theſe, there is a glandular ring at the baſe of the germen; Style white, tapering, very hairy; Stigma ſimple; Flowers uſually dropping off without ripening their ſeeds.

# ALOE PLICATILIS. FAN ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *plicatilis* subacaulis, foliis linguæformibus lævibus distichis, floribus racemosis pendulis cylindricis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 470.

ALOE *distícha* var. ε. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 459.

ALOE *plicatilis* foliis ensiformibus inermis ancipitibus, floribus laxe spicatis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

ALOE africana arborescens montana non spinosa, folio longissimo plicatili, flore rubro. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 5. *t.* 3.

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"The Fan Aloe grows to the height of six or seven feet, "with a strong stem, towards the upper part of which are "produced two, three, or four heads, composed of long, com- "pressed, pliable leaves, of a sea-green colour, and ending "obtusely; these are placed in a double row, lying over each "other, with their edges the same way; the flowers are pro- "duced in short loose spikes, are of a red colour, and appear "at different times of the year." *Mill. Dict.*

LINNÆUS originally made this plant a variety of his *Aloe distícha*, the leaves in their mode of growth are indeed truly distichous, few plants afford a better example of such, but they differ materially from those of the real *distícha* both in form and colour: Mr. MILLER, with great propriety, made a distinct species of it, by the name of *plicatilis*, or *Fan Aloe*, which Mr. AITON has continued; and by the name of *Fan Aloe* it is very generally known: we may remark, however, that though this term may be justified by the form into which the leaves expand, the *folium plicatile* of LINNÆUS is a very different kind of a leaf.

Both the foliage and flowers of this plant are very handsome, in the course of many years it grows to a great size; in the Chelsea Garden there are some fine plants of it, which grew there in the time of MILLER, by whom it was cultivated in 1731.

It is a native of Africa, requires the same treatment as the other Aloes, and is propagated by dividing and planting its heads.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by. W[illegible] St. Geo: Crescent Oct 1. 17[illegible] [illegible] sculp.

S. Edwards del  Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1799.  F. Sansom sculp.

# ARISTEA CYANEA. GRASS-LEAVED ARISTEA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 6. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* infundibuliforme hians. *Capſ.* infera polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARISTEA *cyanea. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 67.
IXIA *africana* floribus capitatis, ſpathis laceris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 51.
MORÆA *africana* floribus capitatis ſpathis laceris. *Murr. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 93.
IXIA foliis ad radicem nervoſis gramineis, floribus ac fructu convolutis. *Burm. Afric.* 191. *t.* 70. *f.* 2.
BERMUDIANA capenſis, capitulis lanuginoſis. *Pet. ſicc.* 242.
GRAMEN eriophorum africanum flore lanato. *Pluk. Mant.* 98.

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It will be ſeen, on conſulting the ſynonyms, that this native of the Cape, though introduced to the Kew Garden by Mr. MASSON in 1774, was long before known to a conſiderable number of Botaniſts, and it is curious to ſee the different opinions which they entertained of it; we abide by that of Mr. AITON, who has called it *Ariſtea*, from the bearded appearance, we apprehend, of the Spathæ.

It is a ſmall fibrous-rooted plant, rarely exceeding when in bloom the height of ſix or eight inches, and would be too inſignificant for a green-houſe collection, were not its flowers of a very brilliant blue colour; indeed MILLER, who appears evidently to have cultivated it, ſays, the flowers make little appearance, and ſo the plant is only kept for the ſake of variety. *Dict. 4to. ed.* 6. *Ixia africana.*

Mr.

Mr. Aiton tells us, that it flowers from April to June, yet Mr. Andrews, intent on giving to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy the credit of flowering it firſt, diſregards this information, and is pleaſed to conjecture that the plant never flowered at Kew, becauſe Mr. Aiton, as he alleges, has not given to it any ſpecific character; not aware that, as a new genus, its parts of fructification are deſcribed at the end of the *Hort. Kew.* and that no ſpecific character is ever given to a plant, where there is only one of a genus, and that for the moſt obvious reaſon.

The *Ariſtea* is a plant eaſily propagated by parting its roots, as well as by ſeeds, will ſucceed in a ſmall pot, and though a green-houſe plant, will not be hurt by the moderate heat of the ſtove, but flower the better for it.

The bloſſoms do not expand fully unleſs the ſun ſhines hot on them.

# CONVOLVULUS CNEORUM. SILVERY-LEAVED BIND-WEED.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis loculis diſpermis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *Cneorum* foliis lanceolatis tomentoſis, floribus umbellatis, calycibus hirſutis, caule erecto. *Linn. Syſt. Veg.* 203. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 213.

CONVOLVULUS argenteus umbellatus erectus. *Tournef. Inſt.* 84.

CONVOLVULUS major erectus creticus argenteus. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 11. *ſ.* 1. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.

CONVOLVULUS ſaxatilis erectus villoſus perennis. *Barr. rar.* 4. *t.* 470. *Bocc. Muſ.* 2. *p.* 79. *t.* 70.

CNEORUM album folio argenteo molli. *Bauh. Pin.* 463.

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The *Convolvulus Cneorum* is a native of Spain and the Levant, was cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Chelſea in 1739, and flowers from May to September. *Ait. Kew.*

In ſize, habit, &c. this ſpecies has ſome affinity to the *Convolvulis linearis*, figured pl. 289, but differs from it, and other ſpecies uſually cultivated with us, in the ſilky appearance of its foliage, which it is not in the artiſt's power to imitate, and for the beauty of which, more than that of its flowers, it is very generally kept in collections of green-houſe plants; its bloſſoms are nearly white and rarely or never productive of ſeeds in this country, hence it is increaſed by cuttings.

It is a hardy green-houſe plant, requiring a dry rather than a moiſt regimen.

Pub.d by W.Curtis S.t Geo.s Crescent Oct.r 1.799.

N.° 460

# MAURANDYA SEMPERFLORENS. CLIMBING MAURANDYA, or BASTARD FOXGLOVE.

*Clafs and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Capf.* bilocularis, truncata, bifulca, apice inæqualiter dehifcens. *Cor.* ringens, tubulofa campanulata, ventricofa, bifulcato-plicata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MAURANDYA *fcmperflorens* caule fruticofo fcandente, foliis haftatis nervofis. *C. G. Orteg. Nov. Pol. Dec.* 2. *p.* 21.

USTERIA. *Cavanill. Icon. vol.* 2. *p.* 5. *num.* 126. *t.* 116.

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The plant whofe elegant form is here fo happily delineated by the maflerly pencil of Mr. EDWARDS, according to Dr. ORTEGA, is an inhabitant of MEXICO, where its feeds originally were collected by Dr. MARTIN SESSE, and fent to the royal garden at Madrid, in which the plant produced flowers and feeds in abundance; from thence feeds were obtained by the Marchionefs of BUTE, about the year 1786, who moft kindly communicated them to different perfons in the neighbourhood of London, and among others to my moft generous benefactor, JAMES VERE, Efq. in whofe collection at his villa, Kenfington-Gore, by the careful management of his Gardener, WILLIAM ANDERSON, it was firft brought to flower in this country, anno 1797.

Monf. CAVANILLE, who refides at Madrid, where he feizes every opportunity of publifhing whatever new plants appear there, has figured and deferibed the prefent one, under the name of *Ufteria*, not aware that WILDENOU had previoufly beftowed

bestowed that name on a different plant; for this and other reasons*, Dr. Ortega, in a new work of his above referred to, has changed the term *Usteria* to that of *Maurandya*; and, though we cannot cordially coincide with the Doctor in the propriety either of his generic or trivial name, we have adopted them.

This climber rises with a shrubby stalk to the height of many feet, is very prolific in branches, and produces flowers abundantly from July to September, which are succeeded by ripe seed-vessels and seeds.—As the plant is easily propagated by cuttings, as well as by seeds, it will soon become common to our greenhouses, though it is rather better suited to the conservatory; if its blossoms, which have a great affinity to those of the Foxglove, had more colour in them, the plant would be more desirable: at some future period such may probably be obtained from seeds.

* Observ. Quandoquidem Usteriæ nomen huic Generi à clar. Cavanilles, qui primus id descripsit, impositum permanere non potest ut pote antea ab illust. Wildenou alii Generi inditum; propterea illud D. Catharinæ Pancratiæ Maurandy, lectissimæ feminæ, D. Augustini Juan, Reg. Botanic. Horti Carthaginensis Professoris uxori, et Botanicorum laborum sociæ, nuncupandum duxi; oblataque opportunitate usus plantam denuo recognovi, et tum Characterem genericum, tum etiam descriptionem specificam ad incudem revocans reformavi.

# JASMINUM FRUTICANS. YELLOW JASMINE.

## *Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* dicocca. *Sem.* arillata. *Antheræ* intra tubum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JASMINUM *fruticans* foliis alternis ternatis ſimplicibuſque ramis angulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 56.

JASMINUM *fruticans* foliis alternis ternatis foliolis obovatis cuneiformibuſque obtuſis ramis angulatis laciniis calycinis ſubulatis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 9.

JASMINUM *luteum*, vulgo dictum bacciferum. *Bauh. Pin.* 298.

POLEMONIUM ſicu Trifolium fruticans. Shrubby Trefoil. *Ger. Herb. p.* 1129. *f.*

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The Yellow Jaſmine is often planted againſt walls, pales, &c. as the branches are weak and ſlender and it will grow to be ten or twelve feet high if thus ſupported; it may however be planted in ſhrubbery quarters, to which it is better ſuited than the White Jaſmine. The young ſhoots are of a fine ſtrong green colour, angular, and a little hairy. The leaves are trifoliate, though ſometimes they grow ſingly. They are placed alternately on the branches, are of a thick conſiſtence, ſmooth, and of a fine deep green colour. Theſe leaves in well-ſheltered places remain until the ſpring before they fall off, ſo that this plant may not improperly be planted among the Evergreens, eſpecially as the young ſhoots are always of a ſtrong green. The flowers are yellow, and do not poſſeſs the fragrance of the common Jaſmine. They are produced chiefly in June, and the blow is ſoon over. They are

ſucceeded

ſucceeded by berries, which when ripe are black, whence its name of Berry-bearing Jaſmine. Although this ſhrub poſſeſſes a certain ſtiffneſs, which gives it ſomewhat the appearance of an artificial flower, yet the fine yellow colour of its bloſſoms contraſts ſo well with the rich green of the foliage, that in the flower-pot or bouquet it never fails to have a conſpicuous and pleaſing effect.

Is a native of the South of Europe and the Levant, was cultivated by Mr. JOHN GERARD, in 1597, and flowers from May to October. *Ait. Kew.*

Is eaſily propagated by ſuckers or layers; as the flowers have no ſcent, is not ſo much cultivated as formerly. *Miller's Dict.*

N.462

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

# ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM. PELLITORY OF SPAIN.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus, subæqualis. *Flosculi* radii plures quam 5.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHEMIS *Pyrethrum* caulibus simplicibus unifloris decumbentibus foliis pinnato multifidis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 776. *Woodville's Medical Botany, p.* 286.

CHAMÆMELUM specioso flore, radice longa fervida. *Shaw. Afr.* 138.

PYRETHRUM flore bellidis. *Bauh. Pin.* 148.

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The Pellitory of Spain is more celebrated as an useful than an ornamental plant, the root which is of a very hot and biting nature being a common application for the cure of the tooth-ach; but, divested of its utility as a medicinal plant, it merits a place in collections on account of the beauty both of its foliage and flowers, the latter are more handsome when in bud than when fully expanded, the underside of the florets being of a fine purple colour, the upper pure white; it is moreover a very rare plant in this country, notwithstanding it was cultivated here so long since as 1570: PARKINSON evidently grew it, as he observes that the roots of the cultivated plant, were much larger than those of the wild one; he tells us also, that it was too tender to endure our winters: to the latter cause, as well as to the difficulty of propagating it, for it does not ripen its seeds in this country, we may attribute its present scarcity: Mr. MILLER raised this plant in 1732, in a very curious way, from seeds picked out from among raisins.

In

In its place of growth it is not confined to Spain, but is found in the Levant, Syria, Arabia, and elſewhere; flowers with us from May to July, and may be increaſed by cuttings of the roots, a mode of propagating by which we ſometimes happily ſucceed with rare and valuable plants when all others fail.

It is a plant not very nice as to the quality of the ſoil in which it grows, but muſt have a warm dry ſituation, will ſucceed very well in a pot, or it may be planted in the open border; but eſpecial care muſt be taken to ſecure it againſt froſt in the winter.

# EPIDENDRUM CILIARE. FRINGED EPIDENDRUM.

## *Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala. *Nectarium* turbinatum, obliquum reflexum. *Capſ.* infera 1-locularis, 3-valvis, feneſtrata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPIDENDRUM *ciliare* foliis oblongis aveniis, nectarii labio tripartito ciliato: intermedia lineari, cauli bifolio. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 818. *Jacq. Amer. pict. p.* 110. *t.* 209.

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Of this paraſitical tribe the number of ſpecies deſcribed in the third edition of the *Sp. Pl. Linn.* 1764, amounts to thirty; in GMELIN's thirteenth edition of the *Syſt. Nat. Linn.* 1791, no leſs than ſeventy-five are enumerated, which is a vaſt acceſſion in ſo ſhort a period; moſt of theſe are natives of hot climates, and on that account require a ſtove heat in this country; from their nature alſo they require a ſituation not to be exactly imitated, they are therefore to be regarded as plants very difficult of culture, and we are not to be ſurpriſed that three ſpecies only are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.*— but, ſince the publication of that work, many others have been added to the royal collection, and this among the reſt.

The rare and ſingular ſpecies here repreſented, a native of the warmer parts of America, and the Weſt-Indies, flowered with Mr. WHITLEY, Nurſeryman, Old-Brompton, in Feb. 1799, and at irregular periods before that time; he informs me that it is not conſtant as to the time of its blowing, and that though the plant flowers with him, it never aſſumes a fine healthy green appearance, he propagates it by dividing its limbs or branches, which often put forth ſmall roots; the plant grows in a pot, in a mixture of loam and peat or bog-earth, and is kept conſtantly plunged in the tan-pit of the ſtove.

# SISYRINCHIUM GRAMINEUM. GRASS-LEAVED SISYRINCHIUM.

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* 2-phylla. *Petala* 6-plana. *Capſ.* 3-locularis infera 3-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SISYRINCHIUM *gramineum* caule ancipiti lato, germinibus glabris.

SISYRINCHIUM *anguſtifolium* foliis lineari-gladiolatis, pedunculis longioribus. *Mill. Dict.*

SISYRINCHIUM *cæruleum* parvum, gladiato caule, virginianum. *Pluk. alm.* 348. *t.* 61. *f.* 1.

BERMUDIANA graminea, flore minore cæruleo. *Dill. Elth.* 49. *t.* 41. *f.* 49.

GLADIOLUS cæruleus hexapetalus caule etiam gladiato. *Baniſt. virg.* 1926.

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In a former Number of this Work, we gave a figure of the large variety of *Siſyrinch. Bermud.* of *Linn.* regarding it as a diſtinct ſpecies, and naming it *iridioides*, conformably to DILLENIUS's ſpecific deſcription; we regret now that we did not continue to it the name of *Bermudiana* (it being the true Bermudas plant) and which cannot with propriety be applied to the preſent ſpecies, a native of Virginia, far more diminutive, with flowers much ſmaller, of a paler blue colour, a much hardier plant alſo, and of more ready growth; it is indeed a truly hardy perennial, adapted to the open border, in which it will grow readily, and produce abundance of flowering ſtems in June and July; the flowers expand to the ſun, and are followed by numerous ſeed-veſſels which ripen their ſeeds, by which the plant may be increaſed, or by parting its roots in the autumn. Its ſtalk affords an excellent example of the *caulis anceps*. We readily embrace the opportunity here afforded us of correcting an error in regard to the hardineſs of the *Siſyrinch. iridioides*, which we were led into partly by MILLER's account, and partly from obſerving the plant to ſurvive a mild winter in the open ground; we have ſince found that it is a tender plant, and to be ranked with thoſe of the greenhouſe; an additional proof of its being a diſtinct ſpecies from the one here figured, which has long* been cultivated in our gardens.

* By Mr. JACOB BOBART, in 1693. *Ait. Kew.*

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S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, 5ft Geo: Crescent, Dec. 1. 1799. F. Sargent sculp.

# INDIGOFERA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED INDIGO.

*Clafs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* patens. *Cor.* carina, utrinque calcari fubulato patulo. *Legumen* lineare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

INDIGOFERA *anguſtifolia* foliis pinnatis linearibus, racemis elongatis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 678. *Mant.* 272. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 69.

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This ſmall, delicate, and rather elegant ſpecies of Indigo, to be found in moſt collections of greenhouſe plants near town, riſes with an upright, ſhrubby ſtem, to the height of ſeveral feet; its leaves, of a lively green colour, are furniſhed with pinnæ, which are numerous and unuſually narrow, whence its name; its flowers, produced on long racemi ſpringing from the ſides of the ſtem or branches, are of a ſingular dull red colour, and rarely followed by ſeeds with us.

It is a native of the Cape*, from whence it was introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; flowers from June to October, and is uſually increaſed by cuttings.

There is a deſcription of this ſpecies in the *Mantiſſ. Pl. Linn.* but we know of no figure of it that has yet been publiſhed.

* *Ait. Kew.*

S Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp.

S. Edwards del. Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Sum.r 1800 F. Sansom sc.

# CALYCANTHUS PRÆCOX. JAPAN ALL-SPICE.

## *Claſs and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, urceolatus, ſquarroſus: foliolis coloratis. *Cor.* calycina. *Styli* plurimi, ſtigmati glanduloſo. *Sem.* plurima, caudata, intra calycem ſucculentum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALYCANTHUS *præcox* petalis interioribus minutis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 718. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 220. *tab. x.*

OBAI *ſ. Robai.* Jaſminum flore pleno ſuavi fœtido, fructu turbinato, ſemine phaſcoli. *Kæmpf. Amæn. exot. p.* 878.

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The learned and inſtructive KÆMPFER in his *Amæn. Exot.* that vaſt fund of moſt uſeful information, gives a figure of this plant, in which it is repreſented both with flowers and ſeed-veſſels, accompanied with a deſcription and ſhort account of it; from which we learn that it is cultivated in Japan as an ornamental plant, that the flowers are produced in February, before the leaves, that they have the ſcent of the violet, but become unpleaſant on being long ſmelt to.

Hearing that Lord COVENTRY was the firſt who poſſeſſed this plant in England, I took the liberty of writing to his Lordſhip in January 1799, to requeſt ſome information on this point, as well as ſome others relative to its culture, &c. On the 13th of the ſame month, his Lordſhip had the goodneſs to ſend me a beautiful ſpecimen of the plant in bloom, a ſeedling plant one year old, together with a ſeed-veſſel of the year 1798, and ſome ſeeds; in the Earl's letter is the following paſſage:—" the beauty of the *Calycanthus præcox* at this " moment ſurpaſſes all deſcription, it is covered with bloſſoms " from top to bottom, and the fragrance of it may be per- " ceived at the diſtance of fifty yards from the conſervatory."

By

By his Lordſhip's direction, I received at the ſame time from his Gardener, Mr. WILLIAM DEAN, the following information, in anſwer to my queries:—"My Lord received the plant from China in 1766:—it was planted in a conſervatory, is now ſixteen feet high, and expands ten feet wide:—bears a ſucceſſion of flowers from September to March:—the time of its firſt blowing I cannot preciſely aſcertain, but believe it to be nearly twenty years back:—it is propagated by layers, cuttings, and ſeeds, the latter it produces moſt years at Croome, but I believe at no other place in England:—there are plants of it at Croome ſix feet high, in a warm ſituation in the open border, which have ſtood out ſeveral years by being covered with a ſingle mat in ſevere weather."

Not expecting to receive a plant from Lord COVENTRY in bloom, our drawing was made from one which flowered with Mr. WHITLEY, Nurſeryman, Old-Brompton, December 22, 1798, and which came originally from Croome, his Lordſhip having preſented moſt of the Nurſerymen about town with plants of it; the bloſſoms of that from Croome were ſomewhat larger than thoſe here repreſented, and the petals were leſs ſtriped, indeed almoſt wholly tinged with purple, the leaves alſo proceeded more from the ſummit of the ſtalks and were of a much greener hue, owing no doubt to its being kept in the conſervatory, while Mr. WHITLEY's plant was tacked to the outſide of the bottom of the greenhouſe.

In the number of its ſtamina, which is rarely more than five, it does not accord with the character of the claſs icoſandria, nor do the ſeeds agree with the generic character as deſcribed by LINNÆUS.

N.° 467



Edwards del  Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. Jan. 1. 1800.  E Sanson sculp

# DRACOCEPHALUM VIRGINIANUM. VIRGINIAN DRAGON'S-HEAD.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* faux inflata: labium ſuperius fornicatum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DRACOCEPHALUM *virginianum* foliis lineari-lanceolatis ſerratis, floribus confertis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 915.

DRACOCEPHALUM *virginianum* floribus ſpicatis, foliis lanceolatis ſerratis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 543.

DRACOCEPHALUM *virginianum* floribus ſpicatis confertis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis ſerratis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 317.

---

This elegant ſpecies of *Dracocephalum*, a native of Virginia, and other parts of North-America, is a hardy herbaceous plant, riſing to the height of about two feet, and producing numerous flowers in long ſpikes, uſually arranged on each ſide of the ſtalk.

It comes near to the *denticulatum* already figured, but differs in its ſuperior height, the form of its leaves, the number of its flowers, and many other particulars.

It flowers from July to September, and with me has generally ripened much of its ſeed, from which it may be eaſily raiſed, as alſo by parting of its roots in ſpring or autumn; it ſucceeds beſt in a moiſt ſituation, and its ſtalks require to be carefully and timely ſticked.

Was cultivated as long ſince as 1683, by Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

# ŒNOTHERA TETRAPTERA. WHITE-FLOWERED ŒNOTHERA.

*Claſs and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ŒNOTHERA *tetraptera* foliis lanceolatis, baſi pinnatifido-dentatis, capſulis pedicellatis obovatis quadri-alatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. edit. Wildenou.*

ŒNOTHERA foliis alternis ſubpinnatis criſpis, flore mutabili fructû tetraptero. *Cavanill. Icon. t.* 3. *p.* 40. *tab.* 279.

---

Of this genus we have already figured ſix different ſpecies; this is another newly diſcovered one, which, like moſt of its kind, diſplays its beauties chiefly in the night. It is the only one, as far as we yet know, that has white bloſſoms; theſe, when firſt expanded, are beautifully ſo, but in the morning they change to a purple colour, fade, and their place is ſupplied by a freſh ſucceſſion. In this remarkable change of colour, it bears ſome affinity to the *Œnothera anomala*, which may be conſidered as ſtrengthening our opinion that the latter plant belongs to this genus rather than to that of *Gaura*. The *Œnothera tetraptera* is a native of Mexico, its duration as yet not certainly aſcertained, but may be treated as a tender annual; and ſuch plants as do not flower the firſt year, may be preſerved under glaſſes through the winter. It was raiſed from ſeeds ſent by Mr. DONN, from Cambridge; but was probably firſt introduced into this country from ſeeds ſent to the Marchioneſs of BUTE, by Prof. ORTEGA, of Madrid.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan [illegible] E. Sansom sculp.

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*London*: Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

THE

# BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

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---

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

---

VOL. XIV.

---

" No tree that is of count in greenewood growes,
" From lowest Juniper to Cedar tall;
" No flowre in field, that daintie odour throwes,
" And deckes his branch with blossomes over all,
" But there was planted or grew naturall:"

SPENSER.

---

*LONDON:*

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street,

For W. CURTIS, N° 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCC.

# PLATYLOBIUM FORMOSUM. LARGE-FLOWERED FLAT-PEA.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* campanulatus, quinquefidus, laciniis duabus supremis maximis, obtusis. *Legumen* pedicellatum compressum, dorso alatum, polyspermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PLATYLOBIUM *formosum* foliis cordato-ovatis, germine piloso. *Smith Linn. Trans. v.* 2. 350. *Bot. New Holl. tab.* 6. *Cheilococca apocynifolia. Salisb. Prod.* 412.

---

All the plants of this family as yet known are natives of New Holland; the genus derives its name from the breadth of its pod or seed-vessel, and was established by Dr. SMITH, in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, where the present species, the only one then known, is described under the name of *Platylobium formosum*, or *Orange Flat-Pea*; a figure of it has been since given by the same author, in the second number of a work, entitled *The Zoology and Botany of New Holland.*

The seeds of this plant having been among the first of those imported from Botany-Bay, seedlings have been raised, and the plants have grown up and flowered in most collections of greenhouse plants about town; an opportunity has been thus afforded of ascertaining its beauty, and it must be confessed there are few papilionaceous flowers more handsome, the buds in particular are inexpressibly rich in colour, these are produced from June to August, but are rarely succeeded by ripe seeds in this country.

In raising this species, recourse is generally had to foreign seeds, for cuttings are not easily struck; great difficulty also attends the rearing the seedlings, as they are very apt to go off when young, when they advance in size they generally grow more freely; we have observed the plant to succeed very well with some, while others scarcely have been able to keep it alive.

Published by W. Curtis, Strand, London, August 1st 1804.

# TRILLIUM ERECTUM. UPRIGHT TRILLIUM.

*Clafs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Bacca* trilocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRILLIUM *erectum* flore pedunculato erecto. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 349. *Sp Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 484.
SOLANUM triphyllon brafilianum. *Bauh. Pin.* 167.
SOLANUM triphyllum canadenfe. *Corn. Can.* 166. *t.* 167.
SOLANO congener triphyllum canadenfe. *Morif. hift.* 3. *p.* 532. *f.* 13. *t.* 3. *f.* 7.

---

Of this genus only three fpecies have as yet been introduced into our gardens, viz. *feffile*, *cernuum*, and *erectum*, all natives of North-America, all collected by Mr. MILLER, and defcribed in his dictionary: they are rare plants in this country, and will continue to be fo, as they require much attention to their culture, and admit of but little increafe from their roots; the *Tr. feffile*, already figured in the Magazine, is the moft common, the *cernuum* next, and the prefent fpecies the moft rare, which, though not mentioned in the *Hort. Kew.* we have feen in the collection at Kew.

CORNUTUS gives a good figure of it, which is copied in MORISON.

It is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, growing to the height of about nine inches, producing its flowers in May; it requires to be planted in a fhady and fomewhat moift fituation, either in peat earth, pure light loam, or a mixture of both.

The roots of thefe plants, which are of the tuberous kind, might no doubt be raifed with care from foreign feeds, but the procefs would be tedious, and the plants have fcarcely fufficient beauty to compenfate for the trouble.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb 1. 1800. E. Sansom sculp.

# ERICA MEDITERRANEA. MEDITERRANEAN HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice 2-fidæ pertusæ. *Capsula* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *mediterranea* antheris muticis exsertis, corollis ovatis, stylo exserto, foliis quaternis patentibus, floribus sparsis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 370. *Ait. Kew. v* 2. *p.* 24. *Linn. Mant. p.* 229.

ERICA *maxima* purpurascens longioribus foliis. *Bauh. Pin.* 485.

ERICA *foliis* corios quaternis, flore purpurascente. *Bauh. hist.* 1. *p.* 356.

ERICA *corios* folio. 11. *Clus. hist.* 1. *p.* 42.

---

Though a native of the more southern parts of Europe, this species of Heath was unknown in our gardens till introduced by Mr. BROOKS*, so lately as about 1765; now it is one of the most common, and will long continue to be one of the most desirable; in a few years it acquires the height of four or six feet, is very upright and handsome in its growth, and from March to May its branches are loaded with a profusion of lively blossoms.

In our account of *Erica herbacea*, page 11, we expressed some doubts whether it and the *mediterranea* might not be one and the same species, as they accorded in many respects; from examining them more attentively, we are satisfied that they are perfectly distinct: the *herbacea*, if left to itself, is low and spreading, the *mediterranea* tall and upright; the flowers in the *mediterranea* are shorter and more ovate, and have a degree of fragrance wanting in those of the *herbacea*; the filaments do not project so far, but the style farther; the *herbacea* blossoms at least a month earlier than the *mediterranea*; to these differences we may add, that the *herbacea* is perfectly hardy, while the *mediterranea* is liable to be killed in severe seasons, and is therefore usually kept in the greenhouse.

This species is easily struck from cuttings and easily preserved.

* Hort. Kew.

S Edwards del  Pub. by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Feb 1 1800  F Sansom sculp

# ALOË PERFOLIATA, *var.* SUCCOTRINA.

## SUCCOTRINE ALOE.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOË *perfoliata* foliis caulinis dentatis amplexicaulibus vaginantibus, floribus corymbosis cernuis pedunculatis subcylindricis, *var.* δ *Succotrina. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 466.

ALOË *vera* foliis longissimis et angustissimis marginibus spinosis, floribus spicatis. *Mill. Dict.*

---

The figure here given was drawn in January 1799, from a plant in full bloom in the dry stove of the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea; Mr. FAIRBAIRN informs me that it flowers regularly every year: the plant itself, supposed to be fifty years old, has a stem the thickness of one's arm, naked for the space of about four feet from the ground, then dividing into several large heads, formed of the leaves growing in clusters, from the centre of which arise the flowering-stems, two feet or more in length, producing spikes of flowers frequently much longer than those represented on the plate; these before they open are upright, when fully blown they hang down, and when out of bloom they turn upwards.

This undoubtedly is the *Aloë vera* of MILLER, and the *perfoliata var. succotrina* of Mr. AITON, that which produces the Succotrine Aloes of the shops, and is said to grow in the Island of Zocotra or Socotora, in the Straits of Babelmandel; it is therefore highly interesting as a medicinal plant, and very desirable as an ornamental one.

Is propagated by offsets, which it does not produce in any great plenty, and to have it in perfection, it must be treated as a dry-stove plant.

S Edwards del. Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo Cryptic Mar.t 1806

N.473

Published by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mar.1 1803. Edwards sculp.

# PLINIA PEDUNCULATA. PEDUNCULATED PLINIA.

### *Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

### *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4. f. 5-partitus. *Petala* 4-5. *Drupa* ſupera, ſulcata.

### *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PLINIA *pedunculata* floribus tetrapetalis pedunculatis: ſtaminibus receptaculo inſertis. *Linn. Mant. p.* 243.
PLINIA *pedunculata* floribus pedunculatis polyandris. *Linn. Suppl.* 253. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 166.
MYRTUS *braſiliana. Sp. Pl.* 674.
EUGENIA *uniflora. Sp. Pl.* 673.
PHILADELPHUS? *arboreſcens* foliis myrtinis, nitidis oppoſitis, ramulis gracilibus, pedunculis bipartitis alaribus. *Brown Jam.* 240. The Silver Tree.

---

The *Plinia pedunculata*, in its foliage and flowers, bears a great reſemblance to ſome varieties of the Myrtle, of which genus LINNÆUS, following others, at firſt made it a ſpecies; on this account it may be regarded, in a certain degree, as an ornamental plant, it is moreover a very rare one: its flowers yield a conſiderable fragrance, much like that of the Orange bloſſom.

It is a native of the Brazils, and alſo of Jamaica, according to Dr. BROWN, and others: was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1759.

Our drawing was made January 18, 1799, from a plant in the tan ſtove of the Apothecaries Garden at Chelſea, which has been there a great number of years, and is now become a ſmall tree, covered every year with a profuſion of bloſſoms, which in ſome ſeaſons have been followed by fruit.

The branches of this tree are ſlender, and covered with a light-coloured bark: the leaves ovate, oppoſite, firm, gloſſy, entire,

entire, ſomewhat contracted near the point, which is obtuſe, ſtanding on ſhort foot-ſtalks, and turning black: the flowers are placed on large footſtalks, which uſually come out in pairs: the *Calyx* is deeply divided into four ſegments, which quickly turn back: *Petals* four, white, ſcarce perceptibly edged with hairs, turning back with the calyx, and quickly falling: *Stamina* numerous, inſerted into the baſe of the calyx, which forms a kind of ſquare receptacle; theſe alſo ſoon fall off, leaving the calyx and ſtyle ſtanding: *Germen* ſmall, uſually imperfect.

Dr. Brown, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, ſays, "this little "tree is frequent in the red hills, and remarkable for its "ſlender branches and myrtle leaves; it is now commonly "called Red-wood by the negroes, and is looked upon as a "good timber wood, but it ſeldom grows above four or five "inches in diameter."

# RHODORA CANADENSIS. CANADIAN RHODORA.

## *Clafs and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 3-petala. *Stam.* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHODORA *canadenfis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 561. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 66. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. t.* 68. *Chamærhododendros. Duham. Sem. app.* 10. *t.* 27. *f.* 2.

RHODODENDRUM *Rhodora, corollis tripetalis. Linn. Syft. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 694.

---

The Canadian Rhodora is a hardy deciduous American fhrub, of low growth, and confiderable beauty, and the more defirable from the earlinefs of its flowering, which occurs before the foliage is fully expanded; the bloffoms are very liable to be injured by the cutting eafterly winds which fometimes prevail in April, the ufual time of their appearance; it bears gentle forcing remarkably well, and thus may be had to flower in great perfection.

It requires to be planted in light bog earth, in which it is freely propagated by layers.

Is a native of North-America, and was introduced in 1767, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

Pub by B Curtis, 50 Geo Crescent Mar 1 1806

# PULTENÆA STIPULARIS. SCALY PULTENÆA.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* quinquedentatus, utrinque appendiculatus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alis vexillo brevioribus. *Legumen* uniloculare diſpermum.

## *Specific Character.*

PULTENÆA *ſtipularis* foliis linearibus mucronulatis ſubciliatis, ſtipulis ſolitariis binerviis laceris. *Smith Bot. New-Holland, t.* 35.

---

The name of *Pultenæa* has been given to this genus by Dr. I. E. SMITH, in honour of WM. PULTENEY, M. D. of Blandford in Dorſetſhire, whoſe various writings have ſo eſſentially contributed to the introduction and eſtabliſhment of Linnean Botany in this country, and to the promotion of the uſeful arts connected with Botany, more eſpecially Agriculture. It takes the name of *ſtipularis*, from its ſtalk being covered with ſcale-like ſtipulæ.

Seeds of this ſpecies having been introduced to this country with ſome of the firſt productions of New-Holland, the plant has flowered in ſeveral collections near town; we firſt ſaw it at Mr. BARR's, Nurſeryman, Ball's-Pond, near Newington-Green. It is but ſeldom, however, that this ſpecies can be brought to bloſſom, or even be kept alive here for any length of time, if treated in the way that greenhouſe plants uſually are; poſſibly it would ſucceed better with a warmer regimen.

It flowers in April and May, and is to be raiſed only from imported ſeed.

# INDIGOFERA PSORALOIDES. LONG-SPIKED INDIGO.

*Clafs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* patens. *Cor.* carina utrinque calcari fubulato patulo. *Legumen* lineare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

INDIGOFERA *pforaloides* foliis ternatis lanceolatis, racemis longiffimis, leguminibus cernuis. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 677. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 67.
CYTYSUS *pforaloides. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1043.
CYTISUS *africanus. Riv. Tetr.* 71. *f.* 135.
TRIFOLIUM *æthiopicum* ex alis fpicatum. *Pluk. Phyt.* 320. *f.* 3.

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The plant here figured is the true *Indigof. pforaloides* of LINNÆUS, a native of the Cape, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1758; there is another fpecies fomewhat fimilar to it, of much larger growth, and more recently introduced, frequently fold for it in the nurferies about town.

Though cultivated fo long fince in this country, the plant is far from common; it is of fmall growth: its flowers, produced from July to September, are of a lively purple colour, and ufually fucceeded by feeds, whereby the plant is increafed, as alfo by cuttings.

Such as wifh to fee a minute defcription of it, may confult MURRAY's, *viz. the* 14*th edit. of the Syft. Veg. Linn.*

# PELARGONIUM CRASSICAULE. THICK-STALKED CRANE'S-BILL.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem nectariferum ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Filam.* 10 inæqualia quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: roſtra ſpiralia introrſum barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

PELARGONIUM *craſſicaule* umbellis multifloris, foliis reniformibus obacuminatis, caule carnoſo ramoſo lævi. *L'Herit. Geran. n.* 77. *t.* 26. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 428.

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Amidſt that variety of appearance obſervable in the plants of this extenſive family, ſeveral are diſtinguiſhed by having ſtalks remarkably thick, and fleſhy; from which circumſtance the preſent ſpecies has been named by Monſ. L'HERITIER, the firſt deſcriber of it, *craſſicaule*; it is not leſs obviouſly diſtinguiſhed by its ſingularly ſhaped plaited leaves of a ſilvery hue; its bloſſoms are white, with a few minute purple dots at the baſe of the petals, and, in the original ſpecies, not very beautiful, but in the variety here figured, ſtrikingly ſo; for the petals are not only of a conſiderable ſize, but on the middle of each there is a ſpot of the richeſt purple, which appearing on a ground of the pureſt white, produces the fineſt imaginable effect.

The *Pelargonium craſſicaule* was firſt diſcovered by Mr. ANT. HOVE, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Africa, and was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew* in 1786; the variety here figured was firſt poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.

It requires a drier and warmer ſituation than the greenhouſe uſually affords; flowers in June and July, is of ſlow growth, and propagated by cuttings, but with difficulty; it rarely ripens its ſeeds, and if it were raiſed from them, the ſame beautiful variety might not be produced.

* Ait. Hort. Kew.

Published as the Act directs by W. Curtis, Sloane Square, Chelsea, 1 June 1820.

# PHLOMIS LEONURUS. LION'S-TAIL PHLOMIS.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* angulatus. *Cor.* labium ſuperius incumbens compreſſum villoſum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOMIS *Leonurus* foliis lanceolatis ſerratis calycibus decagonis decemdentatis muticis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 540. *Mant.* 412. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 309.

STACHYS africana fruteſcens anguſtifolia flore longiſſimo phœniceo Leonurus dicta. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 383. *ſ.* 11. *t.* 19. *f.* 17.

LEONURUS Capitis bonæ ſpei. *Breyn Cent.* 171. *t.* 86.

LEONURUS africana. *Mill. Dict.*

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DESCR. Riſes with a ſhrubby ſtalk ſeven or eight feet high, ſending out ſeveral four-cornered branches garniſhed with oblong narrow leaves, acutely indented on their edges, hairy on their upper, and veined on their under ſide, ſtanding oppoſite; the flowers are produced in whorls, each of the branches having two or three of theſe whorls toward their ends; they are of the labiate kind, ſhaped ſomewhat like thoſe of the dead-nettle, but are much longer and covered with ſhort hairs; they are of a golden ſcarlet colour, ſo make a fine appearance: the flowers commonly appear in October and November, and ſometimes continue till the middle of December, but are not ſucceeded by ſeeds here.

Is propagated by cuttings, which if planted the beginning of July, after the plants have been expoſed to the open air long enough to harden, will take root very freely; when they have taken root, each cutting is to be planted in a ſeparate pot filled with ſoft loamy earth and treated as a greenhouſe plant, taking care to give it plenty of water in dry weather. *Mill. Dict.*

It is a native of the Cape and other parts of Africa; was cultivated in Chelſea garden in 1712. *Ait Kew.*

LINNÆUS remarks in his *Mantiſſa*, that it is the moſt ſhewy of the genus.

S. Edwards del. Pub: by W. Curtis, St Geo. Crescent May 1. 1800 [illegible] Coloured

# GEROPOGON GLABRUM. SMOOTH GEROPOGON, or OLD-MAN'S-BEARD.

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* fetoſo-paleaceum. *Cal.* ſimplex. *Sem.* diſci pappo plumoſo; radii 5-ariſtato.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GEROPOGON *glabrum* foliis glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p.* 1109. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 110.
TRAGOPOGON gramineo folio, glabrum, flore dilute incarnato. *Raii Suppl.* 149.

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Moſt Botaniſts have ſeen, and are acquainted with, the *Tragopogon*, few have had an opportunity of obſerving the *Geropogon*, which is here introduced more on account of its being a rare and curious than an ornamental plant.

It is an annual, riſing with a ſmooth ſtem and leaves to about the height of a foot, its flowers are fleſh-coloured, and expand only when the ſun ſhines on them; they are quickly followed by ſeeds, deſerving of notice for their ſtructure, and as forming the chief diſtinction betwixt it and the Tragopogon.

Is a native of Italy, flowers in July and Auguſt, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

No difficulty attends its culture; its ſeeds, which muſt be timely gathered when ripe, ſhould be ſown in the ſpring where it is intended that the plants ſhall flower.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, Strand, London, May 1 1800. E. Hodgson sculp.

S Edwards del  Pub by W Curtis 18 Gor Crescent May 1 1800 F Sansom sculp

# ERICA PUBESCENS. DOWNY-FLOWERED HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *pubescens* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis subovatis pubescentibus, foliis quaternis linearibus hispidis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 506.

ERICA *pubescens* antheris aristatis, corollis ovatis, stylo incluso, foliis quaternis scabris, floribus sessilibus lateralibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. *p.* 365.

ERICA *pubescens* aristata foliis ternis quaternisque linearibus scabris floribus umbellatis villosis. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 73.

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There are two Heaths very generally cultivated in the nurseries about town, agreeing in many respects, but differing in size and hairiness, which have been regarded as varieties of each other and called by wrong and inexpressive names; to us they appear, on an accurate examination, to be distinct species: the better to elucidate them, we have figured and described them both in the same number, regarding the smaller one as the *pubescens* of LINNÆUS, its hairiness being of the slighter kind, the other as a distinct species, under the name of *hirtiflora*, from the superior roughness of the hairs on its blossoms; the Linnean description will indeed apply to either.

The *hirtiflora* is much the largest plant, growing usually to twice the size of the other, and is as much distinguished by its bushy as the *pubescens* is by its twiggy appearance; the *hirtiflora* is in all its parts more strongly haired, both in stalks, leaves, and flowers; the form of the leaves is somewhat alike in both, convex above and concave beneath; but in the *pubescens* the leaves are narrower, the edges being rolled further back, so as to make the cavity or concave part almost linear, and to form a sort of *folium canaliculatum*; there is not much difference

in

# ERICA HIRTIFLORA. ROUGH-FLOWERED HEATH.

## *Claſs and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ pertuſæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character.*

ERICA *hirtiflora* antheris bifidis incluſis, corollis ſubovatis hirtis, foliis quaternis linearibus hiſpidis, marginibus ciliatis.

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in the general hairineſs of the leaves, excepting that the hairs in the *hirtiflora* are ſtronger and more numerous, while in the *pubeſcens* they form more of a tuft at the extremity; but there is a very curious and ſtriking difference in the hairs on the underſide of the leaves, in the *hirtiflora* the edges are ciliated or fringed with a row of finer hairs, pointing inwards, which are altogether wanting or ſcarcely viſible in *pubeſcens*; there is not much difference in the fructification, the flowers of *hirtiflora* are at leaſt one-fourth larger than in thoſe of *pubeſcens*, and the horns of the antheræ are more ſtrongly haired: the glands at the baſe of the ſtamina, of a reddiſh colour, are very viſible in the *pubeſcens*.

Both theſe ſpecies, natives of the Cape and recently introduced, flower from the autumnal to the ſpring months, and contribute more than almoſt any two other Heaths to enliven the greenhouſe during the winter half-year.

The *pubeſcens* in particular is eaſily propagated by cuttings, and may be kept in a well-ſecured frame; the more air is admitted to it in ſuitable weather, the healthier will be the plant, and the more vivid the colour of its flowers.

S. Edwards del. Pub.d by W. Curtis, St.Geo. Crescent. June 1. 1810 E.Sargent sculp

S.Edwards del · Pub. by W.Curtis St.Geo: Crescent June 1 1806. · F Sanfor

# CROTALARIA TRIFLORA. THREE-FLOWER'D CROTALARIA.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Legumen* turgidum inflatum pedicellatum. *Filamenta* connata cum fissura dorsali.

*Specific Character.*

CROTALARIA *triflora* foliis simplicibus ovatis sessilibus glabris, ramis angulatis, pedunculis ternis lateralibus unifloris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 1004. *Mant.* 440. *Berg. Cap.* 193. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. 19. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 649.

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This very elegant species of *Crotalaria* is a native of the Cape, described by BERGIUS in his *Pl. Capenses*; by LINNÆUS in the second edition of the *Sp. Pl.* and to be found in the third volume of the *Hort. Kew.* to which garden Mr. AITON informs us that it was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1786.

It is a biennial greenhouse plant, rising to the height of three or four feet, with a strong and for the most part unbranched stem, usually naked in its lower part; its leaves are large, uncommonly handsome when the plant is young, becoming more glaucous as it advances, and acquiring a somewhat rough surface; its flowers, of a bright yellow colour, are produced in August and September, on the summit of the stem, they stand singly on peduncles, which grow three together in the alæ of the leaves, and are generally succeeded by seed-vessels containing for the most part one seed only in each; if the season be favourable, these ripen in the open air, and by these the plant is raised without difficulty: as the flowers go off, both calyx and corollæ change to a dark brown colour, which in a slight degree disfigures the plant: to secure the ripening of the seed, it will be most prudent to set one or two of the forwardest plants in the greenhouse.

Mr.

Mr. ANDREWS has lately publiſhed this plant, under the name of *Borbonia cordata*, referring to the *Species Plantar.* of LINNÆUS for deſcription and ſynonyms, with none of which does it in the leaſt accord (ſee below); had Mr. ANDREWS made it a new ſpecies of *Borbonia*, he might perhaps have been juſtified from the ſtructure of the ſeed-veſſel, which it does not appear he had ſeen when the plant was drawn.

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BORBONIA cordata foliis *cordatis multinerviis* integerrimis.
*Linn. Sp. Pl.*
GENISTA africana fruteſcens *ruſci* foliis *nervoſis* fl. luteo.
*Seb. Theſ.* 1. *p.* 38. *t.* 24. *f.* 3.
PLANTA leguminoſa æthiopica foliis *ruſci*. *Breyn. cent. t.* 28.

S. Edwards del. Pub.d as the Act directs 1 May 1792 by J. Sowerby, Mineral Repository, Exeter Change, Strand. J. Scott sculp.

# HEBENSTRETIA DENTATA. TOOTHED HEBENSTRETIA.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-emarginatus, subtus fissus. *Cor.* 1-labiata lab. adscendente, 4-fido. *Caps.* 2-sperma. *Stam.* margini limbi corollæ inserta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HEBENSTRETIA *dentata* foliis linearibus dentatis, spicis lævibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* 570. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 356.

VALERIANELLA *africana*, foliis angustis, flore macula rubicante notato. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 247. *t.* 109.

VALERIANOIDES flore monopetalo, semine unico oblongo. *Raii Suppl.* 245.

PEDICULARIS foliis angustissimis dentatis, floribus spicatis. *Burm. afric.* 114. *t.* 42. *f.* 2.

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To this genus LINNÆUS gave the name of *Hebenstretia*, in honour of JOH. ERNST HEBENSTREIT, Professor of Medicine at Leipsic, who travelled into Africa, and published *Definitiones Plantarum* in 1731.

The present species, a native of the Cape, and introduced in 1770 by Monsr. RICHARD, is now very generally met with in our greenhouse collections; it accords but indifferently with the name of *dentata*, the leaves being for the most part so slightly toothed, that the indentations are scarcely discernible; it appears to vary in this respect, and perhaps runs into the *integrifolia*.

It is singular and pretty, but not shewy; produces its spikes of flowers from February to November, so that it is in bloom the

the greateſt part of the year: it is uſually increaſed by cuttings, and is very liable to be loſt, hence it becomes neceſſary to have ſeveral pots of it in different ſituations.

LINNÆUS tells us, that the flowers in the morning are without ſcent, at noon they are ſtinking and nauſeous, in the evening ambroſial like the oriental hyacinth: having neglected to pay due attention to this circumſtance, we can neither confirm nor contradict it, but we ſuſpect that the different odours it is ſaid thus to diffuſe are not very powerful. We take this opportunity of mentioning a fact relative to the *Manulea tomentoſa*, which we had not diſcovered when we figured that plant; its flowers, which in the day-time have very little ſcent, late in the evening give forth a moſt penetrating and unpleaſant one, ſo as to make a ſmall greenhouſe highly diſagreeable.

# ERICA CILIARIS. CILIATED HEATH.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice 2-fidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *ciliaris* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis ovatis grossis, stylo exserto, foliis ternis, racemis secundis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 368. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 20.

ERICA *ciliaris* foliis ovatis ciliatis, floribus axillaribus cam-panulatis: calicibus ciliatis. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 623.

ERICA foliis ovatis ciliatis ternis, corollis ovatis apice tubulosis irregularibus verticillato-racemosis. *Læst. it.* 138.

ERICA hirsuta anglica. *Bauh. Pin.* 602.

ERICA xii. *Clus. hist.* 1. *p.* 46.

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The name of *ciliaris* has been given to this species of *Erica*, from the leaves being strongly edged with hairs; this circumstance, undoubtedly, gives a striking character to the plant; there are other species, however, to which the same term would apply with equal propriety; but we must not be too nice on such points, provided the name be not bad in itself: the irregularity of the flower, as noticed by LOEFLING, vid. *Synon.* forms a more remarkable trait.

This species, a native of Spain and Portugal, and therefore hardy enough to bear the open air of this country in mild winters, was introduced, according to Mr. AITON, about the year 1773; it grows to the height of several feet, and, if judiciously treated, produces abundance of large purple flowers from July to September.

Though it is usual to plant this species in bog earth in the open border, to guard against accidents, it will be proper to keep a few of them in pots, and set them in the greenhouse during winter.

It is a plant of ready growth, and strikes readily from cuttings.

C. BAUHIN, mistakenly, calls it *anglica*, which has given rise to the idea of its being an English plant, but it is not.

S. Edwards del. Pubd by W.Curtis, Stoke Crescent, Feb.1, 1807. E. Sowerby

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1800 · F. Sansom sculp.

# BIGNONIA RADICANS. ASH-LEAVED TRUMPET-FLOWER.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, cyathiformis. *Cor.* fauce campanulata, 5-fida, subtus ventricosa. *Siliqua* 2-locularis. *Sem.* membranaceo-alata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BIGNONIA *radicans* foliis pinnatis : foliolis incisis, caule geniculis radicatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 563. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 348.
PSEUDO-GELSEMINUM siliquosum. *Riv. Mon.* 101.
PSEUDO-APOCYNUM hederaceum americanum tubuloso flore phœniceo, fraxini folio. *Monf. Hist.* 3. *p.* 612. *f.* 15. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.

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It is difficult to ascertain precisely when this beautiful climber was introduced to this country from North-America, its native place of growth ; it was evidently cultivated here by PARKINSON in 1640, as in his *Th. Botan.* he describes it minutely, and adds, "this never bore flower with mee, nor "any other that hath it in our country that I could heare of :" we may from hence infer, that at this period it could not have been long or generally cultivated, as the plant blows freely enough at a certain age ; MILLER says, in seven or eight years from seed.

The authors who first described this plant, called it by various names ; PARKINSON, in criticising on some of these, is betrayed into an illiberality altogether inconsistent with his usual candour and gravity : "neither yet," says he, "doe I "entitle it Gelseminum hederaceum Indicum, as that good "French goose doth, whose horned name is prefixed to his "worke of great judgement, no doubt to make it bear an "ivy title that hath so little resemblance thereto ;" alluding to CORNUTUS, who calls it by that name, and who most probably meant no more by *hederaceum*, than the similarity which

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the plant bore to Ivy in its manner of attaching itſelf to trees, buildings, &c. and in which he was perfectly juſtified.

This deciduous climber is very hardy, and will mount to the ſummit of the higheſt tree, or ſpread over the loftieſt wall; hence it is recommended by MILLER for covering buildings which are unſightly: in the months of Auguſt and September it puts forth its rich magnificent trumpet-like flowers, in bunches at the extremities of its pendent branches, which produce the moſt charming effect imaginable; one of the fineſt trees (for ſuch it is in reality) that we have ſeen of this ſort, grows againſt the houſe of Dr. LEITH, near the hoſpital, Greenwich; there is a very old tree of it alſo, at the Apothecaries garden, Chelſea, the ſtem of which is the thickneſs of one's wriſt.

It ſucceeds beſt when trained to the wall of ſome building, and ſupports itſelf by putting out roots in the manner of Ivy; but theſe roots, as in that plant, do not we believe contribute to its nouriſhment: it may alſo be trained up againſt the ſtems of tall and ſomewhat naked trees, and, if managed with taſte and judgment, will make a charming appearance when in flower.

" It is propagated by ſeeds (which rarely, we believe, or " never ripen with us) but the young plants ſo raiſed do not " flower in leſs than ſeven or eight years, therefore thoſe which " are propagated by cuttings or layers from flowering plants " are moſt eſteemed, becauſe they will flower in two or three " years after planting. The old plants alſo ſend out many " ſuckers from the roots, which may be taken off, and tranſ- " planted where they are to remain, for theſe plants will not " tranſplant ſafely if they are old.

" The neceſſary culture for theſe plants after they are " eſtabliſhed, is to cut away all the ſmall weak ſhoots of the " former year in winter, and ſhorten the ſtrong ones to about " two feet long, that young ſhoots may be obtained for flower- " ing the following ſummer; theſe plants are of long duration. " There are ſome in gardens which have been planted more " than ſixty years, which are now very vigorous, and produce " flowers in plenty every ſeaſon." *Mill. Dict.*

The *Bignonia radicans minor* has by many been conſidered as a variety of the plant here figured, but it differs ſo eſſentially in many particulars, that it ſeems to be entitled to be regarded as a ſpecies; there is an old plant of it and the *major* growing near together in Chelſea garden, in which we have obſerved that the *minor* is a much ſmaller plant, more diſpoſed to throw out roots from its ſtems, infinitely leſs inclined to flower, varying greatly in the form of its leaves and in the ſize and colour of its bloſſoms, and upon the whole much leſs ornamental and deſirable.

# SYRINGA PERSICA. PERSIAN LILAC.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-fida. *Capſ.* bilocularis 3-valvis ſupera.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SYRINGA *perſica* foliis lanceolatis integris. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 57. *Ait. Kew. vol.* 1. *p.* 15.
SYRINGA babylonica, indiviſis denſioribus foliis. *Pluk. Alm.* 359. *t.* 227. *f.* 8.

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It is difficult to ſay preciſely when this charming ſhrub, a native of Perſia, now ſo generally found in our gardens, and unknown to the older Botaniſts, was introduced; Mr. AITON has aſcertained that it was cultivated here in 1658.

Of this plant, authors deſcribe three varieties, one with blue, another with white flowers, and another with divided leaves, the latter conſidered by MILLER as a diſtinct ſpecies, and called by him *laciniata*, appears to have been the firſt known and introduced by the Perſian name of *Agem*.

The Perſian Lilac is a ſhrub of much humbler growth than the common ſort, ſeldom riſing above the height of ſix feet; its branches are ſlender, pliable, and widely extended, frequently bending downward from the weight of the flowers, which are produced from the beginning to the end of May in panicles uncommonly large, and are of a pale purple colour, with an agreeable ſcent, going off without producing any perfect ſeeds.

May be increaſed by ſuckers, but in a better manner by layers.

As this ſhrub bears forcing extremely well, it is one of thoſe principally uſed for decorating windows, &c. in the ſpring of the year.

S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. George's Crescent, July 1. 1809. F. Sansom sculp.

# GLADIOLUS LINEATUS. PENCILLED CORN-FLAG.

*Claſs and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, ringens. *Stamina* adſcendentia.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

GLADIOLUS *lineatus* corollæ limbo tubo quadruplo longiore, incurvo patente; laciniis ellipticis, extus lineis 3 parallelis, ſuprema majore, exterioribus retuſis. *Saliſb. Prod. pag.* 40.

IXIA *ſqualida* β *Variet. ſtricta*, foliis ſtrictis, laminis ovato-oblongis integerrimis baſi concoloribus. *Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 61.

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The flowers of this Corn-flag are of a delicate ſtraw colour, more or leſs tinged with orange, finely and curiouſly pencilled with dark lines, which render it as much an object of admiration as brilliancy of colour does ſome of the others.

It appears to be a very diſtinct ſpecies, and is one of thoſe lately introduced from the Cape by way of Holland; flowers in May, produces offsets in abundance, and requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus, grows readily, and blows freely.

Deſcr.—Stalk about two feet high, leafy below, above round, ſmooth; Leaves about half an inch wide, ſmooth, marked with one principal midrib; Flowers, five or ſix in a ſpike, which nods remarkably before they open, ſtraw-coloured, tinged with orange in a greater or leſs degree, ſtrongly and curiouſly marked with fine lines, three running parallel to each other down the middle of each ſegment, from whence thoſe of the ſide branch off; on the inſide of each of the three lowermoſt ſegments near the baſe, is a yellow ſpot, uppermoſt ſegment broader than the reſt. Spatha two-leaved, leaves membranous, ribb'd, length of the tube of the corolla, ribs terminating in ſhort awns; Stamens much ſhorter than the flower; Anthers linear, nearly parallel, bent a little upward, yellowiſh, ſides dark-coloured; Style length of the ſtamens, trifid, ſegments bowed back, dilated at the extremity and villous.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis S. Ger. Crescent Aug. 1. 1800 F. Sansom sculp.

# RHODODENDRON CHAMÆCISTUS, THYME-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ſubinfundibuliformis. *Stam.* declinata. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHODODENDRON foliis ciliatis, corollis rotatis. *Linn. Spec. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 562. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. t.* 217. *Scop. Fl. Carniol. ed.* 2. *n.* 481.

LEDUM foliis ſerpylli ad margines cilii inſtar piloſis, flore purpureo. *Mich. Gen. p.* 225. *tab.* 106.

CHAMÆ CISTUS VIII. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 76.

CHAMÆCISTUS IV. *Cluſ. Pan.* 64.

CHAMÆCISTUS hirſuta. *C. B. Pin.* 466.

CHAMÆRHODODENDRON berberis folio flore amplo roſeo. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 126.

CISTUS chamærhododendros foliis confertis ferrea rubigine nitentibus, margine piloſis. *Pluk. Alm.* 106. *tab.* 23. *f.* 4.?

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For this very rare and beautiful little plant we are indebted to Mr. LODDIDGES, Nurſeryman, at Hackney, who raiſed ſeveral of them from ſeeds ſent him ten or twelve years ago, from Laubach, in Auſtria, by a friend who gathered them on the extreme tops of the Crain mountains.

It is a plant of very ſlow growth and difficult culture, which muſt always make it a great rarity. It flowers in April, is kept in bog-earth in a ſheltered ſituation and Northern aſpect.

The Ciſtus Chamærhododendros of PLUKENET is, perhaps, intended for ſome other plant, as the leaves of this are perfectly free from any ferruginous appearance.

As, perhaps, few Engliſh Botaniſts have ſeen the Rhododendron Chamæciſtus in flower, the following deſcription may not be unacceptable. It riſes with ſeveral diffuſe branched ſtalks,

ſtalks, ſcarcely a ſpan high, thickly clothed with ſmall ovate fleſhy leaves, ſmooth on each ſide, ciliated at the edge; when young, they appear ſerrated with a gland-bearing hair to each tooth; but as they grow older they become more fleſhy, the notches diſappear, and the glands at the extremity of the hairs periſh. The Flower-Stalks about an inch long, hairy with glands, grow three or four together from the extremity of the branch, having two ſmall concave bracteæ at the baſe, and bearing each one flower. The Calyx is five-cleft, the ſegments conniving, lanceolate-oval. The Corolla of one petal, deeply divided into five ſegments, which are ovate, entire, and rotate, of a lively purple colour, ſpotted at the baſe. Filaments ten, equal, longer than the corolla, incurved towards the tip, white; Anthers black, attached at the ſide; Pollen white. The Germ is hemiſpherical, of a green colour; the Style white, of an equal length or ſomewhat exceeding the ſtamens; the Stigma ſimple and green. The Seed-Veſſel we have not ſeen.

# SPIRÆA TRIFOLIATA. THREE-LEAVED SPIRÆA.

## *Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SPIRÆA *trifoliata* foliis ternatis ſerratis ſubæqualibus, floribus ſubpaniculatis. *Sp. Plant.* 702.
ULMARIA major, trifolia, flore amplo pentapetalo, virginiana. *Pluk. alm.* 393. *t.* 236. *f.* 5. *Raii Suppl.* 330.
ULMARIA virginiana trifolia, floribus candidis amplis longis et acutis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 323.

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To this genus both the flower-garden and ſhrubbery are indebted for ſome of their chief ornaments. Of the hardy herbaceous ſpecies the *trifoliata* is conſidered as one of the moſt elegant; when it grows in perfection it certainly is a moſt delectable plant.

It is a native of North America, flowers in June and July, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1758. *Ait. Kew.*

Being a plant much coveted, increaſing but little, propagated with difficulty, and liable to be loſt unleſs planted in a ſoil and ſituation highly favourable to it, it is ſcarce in the gardens about London.

It is uſually increaſed by parting its roots; poſſibly theſe might grow when made cuttings of. MILLER ſays it is propagated by ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown on a ſhady border, ſoon after they are ripe; for if they are ſown in the ſpring, the plants will not come up till the year after, and many times fail; they will require to be very carefully weeded and attended to.

The beſt ſituation for this plant is a North border; it loves moiſture, and ſhould be planted in light bog or peat-earth, or a mixture of it and a pure hazel loam.

S. Edwards del. Pubd by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Road.

# CROTALARIA JUNCEA. CHANNEL'D-STALK'D CROTALARIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Legumen* turgidum, inflatum, pedicellatum. *Filam.* connata cum fiſſura dorſali.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CROTALARIA *juncea* foliis ſimplicibus lanceolatis petiolato-ſeſſilibus, caule ſtriato. *Spec. Pl.* 1004. *Ait. Kew.* 3. *p.* 18.

CROTALARIA foliis ſolitariis lanceolatis lanuginoſis, petiolis ſeſſilibus, caule ramoſo ſtriato, flore magno aureo. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 47. *p.* 15. Katou Tandala Cotti. *Hort. Malabar. v.* 9. *p.* 47. *t.* 26.

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This annual is a native of the Eaſt-Indies; the ſeeds were brought to Mr. MILLER, at Chelſea-Garden, from the coaſt of Malabar before 1768, *Ait. Kew.* It riſes with an angular, ruſhy, ſtiff ſtem, from three to four feet in height, dividing into branches. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, alternate, covered with ſoft ſilvery hairs, which are much diminiſhed in number by culture, as we found on comparing a native ſpecimen from the coaſt of Coromandel, in the poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. The flowers are terminal, and diſpoſed in racemes, each flower being furniſhed with a ſhort peduncle, they are large, of a deep yellow, and reſemble thoſe of the Spaniſh Broom.

Theſe are ſucceeded by large turgid pods, containing reniform or kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. This plant requires the treatment of the tan-ſtove.

N.º490

Edwards del Pub. by W Curtis Stamford Crescent Sep.t. 1800. J Sowerby

# GENTIANA VERNA. VERNAL GENTIAN.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GENTIANA *verna*, corolla quinquefida infundibuliformi caulem excedente, foliis radicalibus confertis majoribus. *Linn. Spec. Pl. p.* 331.

GENTIANA *VI. Cluſ. Rar. Plant. Hiſt. Lib.* III. *p.* 315.

GENTIANA *verna. Smith. Flor. Brit. v.* 1. *p.* 285. *Engliſh Botany, p.* 493.

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This elegant hardy perennial, a native of the Alps of Switzerland, Auſtria, and the Pyrennees, hath, as we are informed by Dr. SMITH, in his Flora Britannica, been diſcovered by Mr. HEATON, on the mountains between Gort and Gallway, in Ireland; and in Teeſdale-Foreſt, Durham, by the Rev. Mr. HARRIMAN, and Mr. OLIVER.

Its flowers have a very agreeable ſcent, and will decorate either the open border or rock-work; they appear in April or May, and may be brought forward at leaſt ſix weeks earlier, by being placed in the greenhouſe.

It ſucceeds well in a mixture of peat-earth and loam.

The plant from which this figure was made, flowered this ſpring at the Botanic-Garden, at Brompton.

S Edwards del. Pub.d W Curtis. St.Geo: Crescent. 1 Sep.r 1801. E Sargent sculp.

# POLYGALA OPPOSITIFOLIA. OPPOSITE-LEAV'D MILK-WORT.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: foliolis duobus alæformibus coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum, biloculare.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

POLYGALA *oppositifolia*, floribus cristatis racemosis, caule fruticoso pubescente, foliis oppositis cordatis acutis sessilibus.

POLYGALA *oppositifolia* floribus cristatis, caule fruticoso, foliis oppositis ovatis acutis. *Linn. Mant.* 259.

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Of this numerous genus there are many species with shrubby stalks, which rise to a considerable height; such is the present plant, which has within these few years made its appearance in the greenhouses about town, and is to be admired for its rarity and singularity, rather than for its superior beauty; in that respect it is far eclipsed by the *bracteolata*.

The Stalk rises to the height of several feet, branching towards the top in a very irregular manner; is round, downy, and of a purple colour; the Leaves are opposite, sessile, heart-shaped, pointed, more or less hairy, on the old stems turned downwards; the Flowers grow in racemes for the most part, from the fork of the stalk, are about the size of those of the *bracteolata*, but less brilliant; each Peduncle is furnished at its base with a triphyllous bractea; the Stamens are eight in number, and the Stigma is remarkably hooked.

It is a native of the Cape, and usually increased by cuttings.

S Edwards del Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Sep. 1. 1804. F. Sansom sculp.

# PELARGONIUM RENIFORME. KIDNEY-LEAV'D CRANE'S-BILL.

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala irregularis. *Fil* 10 inæqualia: quorum 3 (ráro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

*Specific Character.*

PELARGONIUM *reniforme* caule fruticoſo: ramis ſuperne incraſſatis, foliis reniformibus, umbellis ſubquadrifloris.

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This is one of the rareſt of the Geranium tribe with ſo many ſpecies of which our greenhouſes, and even our halls and windows, are now decorated. It has appeared in ſeveral gardens about the metropolis for theſe two years paſt, and was, probably, firſt raiſed from ſeeds ſent from the Cape to the Royal Garden, at Kew, a ſource from whence the beauties of Flora are ſpread with a bountiful hand through the nation.

It is known in moſt of the nurſeries by the name which we have adopted, but has not, we believe, been hitherto deſcribed or figured.

The beſt mode of cultivating this plant is by ſowing its ſeeds, either in the ſpring or autumn, in a mixture of peat-earth and loam, as it is not eaſily increaſed either by cuttings or by parting its roots.

Deſcr.—Stalk from two to three feet or more in height, woody, towards the tops of the young branches remarkably thickened; Leaves alternate, ſtanding on footſtalks, reniform, crenated, ſlightly fragrant; Flowers in an umbel from two to four; Petals five, nearly equal, very bright purple, the two uppermoſt marked at the baſe with dark ſpots or ſtreaks, the three lowermoſt but little ſo; Peduncles upright, villous, with a joint near the baſe; Calyces having four of the leaves reflexed, one upright when the flower is open; Stamens five perfect; Anthers of a pale purple colour.

S. Edwards del. Pubd by W. Curtis, Strand, London.

# CENTAUREA RAGUSINA. CRETAN CENTAURY.

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* fetoſum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes longiores irregulares.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CENTAUREA *raguſina* calycibus ciliatis, foliis tomentoſis natifidis: foliolis obtuſis ovatis integerrimis: exterioribus majoribus. *Sp. Pl.* 1290. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 259.

JACEA cretica lutea foliis cinaræ. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 141. *ſ.* 7. *t.* 27. *f.* 22.

JACEA arborea argentea raguſina. *Zan. Hiſt.* 107. *t.* 43. *Mill. Icon. t.* 152. *f.* 1.

STŒBE montana nivea capite cardui, ſubrotundis foliorum lobis. *Barr. Ic.* 309.

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The *Centaurea raguſina*, a native of the iſle of Candia, and of ſeveral places on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, both in Europe and Africa, was cultivated here in 1714, by the DUCHESS of BEAUFORT, and is now a common greenhouſe plant; it ſeldom exceeds the height of three feet; its ſtalks which are perennial, divide into many branches; the flowers are of a bright yellow colour, they appear in June and July, but the ſeeds ſeldom ripen in England: as this plant retains its leaves, which are extremely white all the year, it makes a pretty variety among others. If planted in dry lime rubbiſh, MILLER ſays, it will bear the cold of our ordinary winters, in the open air.

May be propagated by ſlips, or by planting the young branches, which do not ſhoot up to flower, in a ſhady border any time during the ſummer; in the autumn theſe may be removed into a warm border, or put into pots to be ſheltered in winter.

Edwards del. Pubd by W. Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent, Ed.r May 1.st 1791

# CRASSULA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED CRASSULA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Squamæ* 5, nectariferæ ad baſin germinis. *Capſ.* 5.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CRASSULA *coccinea* foliis ovatis planis cartilagineo-ciliatis, baſi connato-vaginantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 304. *Mant.* 360. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 390.

COTYLEDON africana fruteſcens, flore umbellato coccineo. *Comm. Rar.* 24. *t.* 24. *Bradl. Succ.* 5. *p.* 7. *t.* 50.

COTYLEDON africana fruteſcens flore carneo amplo. *Breyn. Prodr.* 3. *p.* 30. *t.* 20. *f.* 1.

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We have no doubt but that when this ſuperb ſpecies of Craſſula was firſt introduced from the Cape by Prof. BRADLEY, of Oxford, in 1714, it was regarded as a kind of a Merveil de la Nature; even now that it is common, we ſcarcely know any ſucculent that is ſuperior to it, whether we regard its grandeur, the curious growth of its leaves, or the rich colour of its ſcarlet bloſſoms, readily produced on plants of a moderate ſize.

It flowers during the months of July, Auguſt, and September; is readily propagated by cuttings, and requires the ſame treatment as other tender ſucculents; Mr. AITON regards it as a dry ſtove plant; in the ſummer it ſhould be placed in the open air.

E. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent. Cad.

J. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1 1801. F. Sansom sculp.

# HELIOPHILA ARABIOIDES. CLUB-POINTED HELIOPHILA.

*Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectaria* duo recurvata versus calycis basin vesicularem.

*Specific Character.*

HELIOPHILA arabioides, siliquis teretibus torulosis clavato-mucronatis; foliis linearibus carnosis tridentatis simplicibusque.

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This pretty little annual, which is known in several of the more curious collections about town, under the name of Heliophila *integrifolia*, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence several other species of Heliophila have been imported into Europe, all of which, we believe, might be very readily characterised by the different figure of the siliqua; but for want of a proper attention to this most essential part, much confusion has arisen in the synonomy of those species which have been already described. The true integrifolia is a much larger plant, with lanceolate leaves all entire; the siliqua is compressed, which marks it to be a distinct species. Our plant cannot be referred to any yet described, although in many respects it resembles what has been figured by JACQUIN, as a remarkable variety of integrifolia, in his *Icones Rarior. t.* 506. It differs, however, so materially, that we cannot venture to quote this figure as a synonym. It has been, therefore, necessary to give it a new specific name, and we have formed a character, which, from a careful inspection of all the species preserved in the *Herbarium* of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, appears sufficient to distinguish it. The flowers, which are of a very brilliant colour, expand about noon and remain open but a few hours. Our figure was drawn from a plant raised by Mr. LODDIDGE, of Hackney. It is to be raised in the spring, in the same manner as other tender annuals.—S.

S Edwards del  Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Nov. 1, 1810  Engraved

# QUASSIA AMARA. BITTER QUASSIA.

## *Clafs and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 5-phyllum. *Pericarpia* 5 diftantia, 1-fperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

QUASSIA *amara*, floribus hermaphroditis, foliis impari-pinnatis: foliolis oppofitis feffilibus, petiolo articulato alato, floribus racemofis. *Linn. Supplem. p.* 235. *Syft. Veget. Murray, p.* 401. *Linn. Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow. tom.* 2. *p.* 567.

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This beautiful fhrub is a native of Surinam, and both in its foliage and long racemes of fine fcarlet flowers growing from the extremities of the branches, is a great ornament to the ftove. It bloffoms tolerably freely, and continues flowering during great part of the fummer. The corolla is never fully expanded, but the petals having a fpiral twift, they curl round one another and open in an irregular manner. All the figures of this plant hitherto publifhed we believe have been drawn from dried fpecimens, and the corolla being expanded by art, a flower has been made totally different from the natural appearance. The bark, the wood, and the root, are all intenfely bitter, and may on that account be ufeful in medicine; but the Lignum Quaffiæ, which has been imported in confiderable quantities, not only for pharmaceutical purpofes, but as a fubftitute for hops, though formerly fuppofed to belong to this fpecies, we are informed by later obfervers is the product of another, the Quaffia excelfa. As a native of a warm climate, it requires the common treatment of ftove plants. Is increafed by cuttings in the early part of the year. It was moft probably introduced fince the publication of the *Hortus Kewenfis* in 1789, as no mention is made of it in that work.

# ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY MILFOIL.

*Clafs and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ovatus, imbricatus, fquamis ovatis; *floſculi* radii 5 vel plures; *receptaculum* paleaceum elevatum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ACHILLEA *tomentoſa* foliis pinnatis hirſutis: pinnis linearibus dentatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. 1264. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 239.

MILLEFOLIUM tomentoſum luteum. *Bauh. Pin.* 140.

MILLEFOLIUM luteum. *Ger. Herb.* 945. *f.* 1. *emac.* 1073. *f.* 1.

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This hardy perennial is a ſpecies of Milfoil, a plant of very humble growth; its leaves, which are woolly, though probably much leſs ſo in gardens than in their wild ſtate, ſpread on the ground and mat together; its ſtalks ſeldom riſe above the height of nine inches, and produce on their ſummits umbels of flowers of a fine yellow colour, which continue during moſt of the ſummer.

Grows naturally in Spain, the South of France, the Valais, and Italy; was cultivated in the Oxford Garden in 1658.

It is well adapted to the borders of the ſmall flower garden, or to place on rock-work; is a plant of very ready growth, and increaſed by parting its roots in the Autumn or Spring.

S. Edwards del.  Pub. by W. Curtis, Sloane Square, Chelsea, May 1. 1810.  F. Sansom sculp.

# ALLIUM MOLY. YELLOW GARLIC or MOLY.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6 partita patens, ſpatha multiflora. *Umbella* congeſta. *Capſ.* ſupera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *Moly* ſcapo nudo ſubcylindrico, foliis lanceolatis ſeſſilibus, umbella faſtigiata. *Sp. Pl.* 432. *Ait. Kew.* 428.
ALLIUM Moly latifolium luteum odore allii. *Bauh. Pin.* 75.
ALLIUM Moly montanum latifolium, flavo flore. *Cluſ. App. Alt.*
MOLY montanum latifolium luteo flore. The yellow Moly. *Park. Parad. p.* 144. *pl.* 143. *fig.* 7.

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Of this very numerous genus there are but few ſpecies with yellow flowers; this plant was therefore, no doubt, cultivated at firſt as much for its ſingularity as its beauty: PARKINSON figures and deſcribes it in his *Parad. terr.* as he does many others of the ſame tribe, in which he appears to have been very rich; he obſerves that when the plant comes up with a ſingle leaf, it produces no flowers, but when it has two it does. MILLER ſays the *Yellow Moly* has ſome beauty in the flowers, and deſerves a place in borders where few better things will thrive.

Grows wild in Hungary, on Mount Baldo, about Montpellier, and in the Pyrenees; is a hardy perennial, growing to the height of ten or twelve inches, producing its flowers in umbels in the month of June; according to LOBEL was cultivated here by EDWARD LORD ZOUCH in 1604.

For the moſt part it increaſes plentifully, both by roots and ſeeds; but in ſome ſituations its bulbs are liable to be greatly injured by the wire-worm, the larva or maggot of an elater.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1.st 1802. F. Sansom sculp.

# AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS. AFRICAN AGAPANTHUS, or BLUE LILY.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infera, infundibuliformis, hexapetaloidea regularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AGAPANTHUS *umbellatus. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 414. 509.
*L'Herit. Sert.* 17.
CRINUM africanum. *Linn. Sp. p.* 419.
POLYANTHES floribus umbellatis. *Linn. Vir. Cliff.* 29. *Hort.* 126. *Mill. fig.* 8. 10.
TULBAGHIA *Heist. Brunsv.* 10. *n.* 6.
MAUHLIA africana. *Dahl. Obs. Bot.* 26.
HYACINTHUS africanus tuberosus, fl. cæruleo umbellato. *Breyn. prod.* 1. 25.

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*Agapanthus* is a name first given to this genus of plants, of which there is only one species, in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON. LINNÆUS and GÆRTNER have considered it as a *Crinum*, and it will be seen by the synonyms that it has had a variety of names imposed on it by other authors.

It is a native of the Cape, and no novelty in this country, having been cultivated in the Royal Garden at Hampton-Court in 1692: it is now found in most collections of green-house plants: the nurserymen make two varieties of it, a *major* and a *minor*.

Its root is not bulbous, but composed of many thick fleshy fibres; the leaves are thick, about a foot long, and near an inch broad; the flowering stem, which is naked, rises to the height of two or three feet, and produces on its summit a magnificent

magnificent umbel of fine blue flowers, which come forth irregularly during the whole of the year, but more frequently from Auguſt to January.

This plant only requires protection from froſt and moiſture, it ſhould not, therefore, have any artificial warmth in winter, at leaſt no more than is neceſſary to ſecure it from froſt (unleſs our object be to force it, which it bears admirably well) and muſt be ſet in the open air in ſummer: at the cloſe of the year, when coming into bloom, it will require the ſhelter of the green-houſe.

Is propagated by offsets,* which come out from the ſide of the old plant, and may be taken off the latter end of June.

It will not grow and flower in perfection unleſs it have plenty of pot room, and the ſpace that it thus occupies is often more than a ſmall green-houſe can afford.

* Raised from Seeds at my Garden Louisenburg near Hague 30. 1807. Colvin

# ALETRIS CAPENSIS. WAVED-LEAVED ALETRIS.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis. *Stamina* inserta laciniarum basi. *Caps.* 3-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALETRIS *capensis*, acaulis, foliis lanceolatis undulatis, spica ovata, floribus nutantibus. *Linn. Spec. Plant. p.* 456. *Syst. Veget. Murray, p.* 336. *Burm. Prod.* 10.

VELTHEIMIA *viridifolia*, foliis lanceolatis plicato-undulatis obtusis, dentibus limbi rotundatis rectis. *Linn. Spec. Plant. edit. Willdenow. tom.* 2. *p.* 181. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 41 *t.* 78.

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The genus Aletris, as established by LINNÆUS, has, by GLEDITSCH, in the *Berlin Transactions* for 1771, been divided, and a new genus constructed under the name of Veltheimia, to which this plant belongs. But although this alteration has been adopted by WILLDENOW, in his edition of the *Spec. Plant.* of LINNÆUS, we nevertheless adhere to the old name, by which it has been long known in our gardens, especially as we have had no opportunity of examining with care the capsules of the different species, from some difference in which the distinction is chiefly drawn. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from November to April. So ornamental a plant would probably be more common, were it more easily propagated; but it neither readily perfects its seeds, nor is it easily increased by its roots. MILLER directs the bulbs to be planted in pots filled with light earth, that they may be sheltered in October and through the winter, and in a dry, airy glass case, and sparingly watered, till May, when they may be placed abroad in a sheltered situation, and may be frequently watered in warm weather. Introduced in 1768. *Ait. Kew.*

Edwards del. Pubd by W. Curtis, St. George's Crescent, Lon.n, 1807. J. Swaysland sc.

# HELICONIA PSITTACORUM. PARROT-BEAKED HELICONIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Spathæ. *Cal.* o. *Cor.* tripetala. *Nectarium* diphyllum. *Pericarp.* tricoccon. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELICONIA Pſittacorum glabra, foliis lanceolatis ellipticis acuminatis, ſpathis erectis lanceolatis. *Bank's Mſs.*

HELICONIA Pſittacorum foliis caulinis baſi rotundatis, ſpadice terminali flexuoſo, ſpathis lanceolatis, nectario lanceolato concavo integro. *Swartz. Obſ.* 98.

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This beautiful ſtove plant is a native of Jamaica, growing in the mountains, in places cleared of wood, and in this ſituation acquires the ſtature of eight feet, with leaves proportionally large. With us it riſes about three feet, with a ſtraight round poliſhed ſtem, naked at the upper part and clothed below with ſmooth ſhining leaves, alternate lanceolate-elliptic acuminated many-nerved, with membranaceous foot-ſtalks ſheathing the ſtem. At a more advanced ſtage than that at which our drawing was taken, the top of the ſtem becomes flexuous or zig-zag, and from each bend there grows an erect lanceolate concave ſpatha, within which the flowers grow in cluſters upon ſhort peduncles, theſe remain cloſed during the function of flowering, opening only juſt before they fall. The Corolla, properly ſpeaking, is monopetalous, the whole falling off in one piece; if carefully examined it divides into five ſegments, the three outermoſt of which are uſually deſcribed as the three petals of the corolla; the two innermoſt form

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what, in this family of plants, LINNÆUS calls the nectary. The two ſuperior ſegments of the corolla are nearly linear, and are firmly attached above half way along the back of the nectary; the lower one is like the upper, but more deeply grooved, embracing the edges of the nectary, from which it ſeparates nearly to the baſe. The Nectary conſiſts chiefly of one boat-ſhaped ſharp-pointed ſegment, the edges of which are folded together, enclоſing the ſtamens and ſtyle, and opening only a little way below the point to allow of the exit of the anthers and ſtigma: within this is likewiſe included, quite concealed from the eye, the ſecond ſegment of the nectary, which is very ſmall, ſpatulate, ſomewhat concave, and is attached at its back to the lower part of the inferior ſegment of the corolla; this ſmall part is common to the genus and alſo to Strelitzia, and is ſuppoſed by JUSSIEU to be the rudiment of a ſixth ſtamen. The Stamens are five. The Filaments, which are the length of the nectary, are inſerted at its extreme baſe, and are curved at their lower end. The Anthers are formed in a ſingular manner: the filament is expanded into a membrane at the upper part, and the edges being doubled in, contain within this fold a white pollen of a large ſize. The Germen is obtuſely three-cornered, contains three cells, and one ſeed in each cell. The Style is the length of the ſtamens. The Stigma ſmall, downy, and hooked.

Our plant appears to be the ſame as that deſcribed by SWARTZ, but perhaps differs from the Heliconia Pſittacorum of the *Supplementum Plantarum*. Could it be ſatisfactorily determined that the two ſpecies are diſtinct, this name, by right of priority, belongs to the other, and our's ought to have a new one; but from the many errors in the work of the younger LINNÆUS, we are led to miſtruſt his deſcription: until, therefore, the whole genus ſhall be better underſtood, we think it right to retain the name, as adopted by SWARTZ, rather than to run the riſk of increaſing the confuſion by changing it.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in Auguſt 1800, amidſt a great variety of beautiful and rare exotics, in the ſuperb collection of E. D. WOODFORD, Eſq. at Vauxhall *.

It is increaſed by offsets from the roots, and requires a treatment ſimilar to the Strelitzia.—S.

* It flowered likewiſe at the ſame time at JAMES ROBINSON's, Eſq. at Stockwell.

N.° 503

S.Edwards del. Pub. by. W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent. Jan. 1. 1801. B. Smith sculp

# CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. CAROLINA ALLSPICE.

## *Clafs and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, urceolatus, fquarrofus: foliolis coloratis. *Cor.* calycina. *Styli* plurimi ftigmate glanduloſo. *Sem.* plurimâ, caudata intra calycem fucculentum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CALYCANTHUS *floridus* petalis interioribus longioribus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 718. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 220.

BUTNERIA anemones flore. *Duhain. arb.* 1. *p.* 114. *t.* 45.

BASTERIA foliis ovatis acuminatis, caule fruticoſo. *Mill. Dict. t.* 60.

BEURERIA petalis coriaceis oblongis, calycis foliolis reflexis. *Ehret. Dict. t.* 13.

FRUTEX corni foliis, floribus inſtar anemones ſtillatæ, petalis craſſis rigidis colore ſordide rubente, cortice aromatico. *Cateſb. Carol.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 46.

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The *Calycanthus floridus* is a ſpreading, deciduous, hardy ſhrub of low growth, ſeldom riſing above the height of four or five feet, producing numerous flowers from May to Auguſt, ſingular in their form, colour, and ſcent, the latter Mr. MILLER deſcribes as diſagreeable, contrary to the general opinion; the bark has a very ſtrong aromatic odour, whence the inhabitants of Carolina gave it the title of Allſpice; it varies in the form of its leaves, hence two varieties of it are enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, 1 *foliis oblongis*, 2 *foliis ſubrotundo-ovatis.*

" Mr.

" Mr. CATESBY, who firſt introduced it into the Engliſh
" gardens in 1726, procured it from the country, ſome hundred
" miles on the back of Charles-Town in Carolina. It was
" very ſcarce here till about the year 1757, when many plants
" were brought from Carolina, having been greatly increaſed
" in the gardens near Charles-Town." *Mill. Dict.*

Mr. MILLER gave it the name of *Baſteria*, in honour of his very worthy friend Dr. JOB BASTER, under which name it is to be found in his own editions of his Dictionary.

" It is uſually propagated by laying down the young branches
" in Autumn, which will take root in one year, before which
" time they ſhould not be tranſplanted; when taken from the
" mother plant they ſhould be ſet where they are intended to
" remain, for they do not bear tranſplanting well after they
" are grown to any ſize; when the branches are laid they
" ſhould be covered yearly with rotten tan to keep out the
" froſt; when the layers are tranſplanted the ground ſhould
" be covered with mulch, to prevent its becoming too dry,
" and watered in dry weather, but not too abundantly."
*Mill. Dict.*

S.E dwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1801. F. Sansom sculp

# GERANIUM ARGENTEUM. SILVER-LEAV'D CRANE'S-BILL.

*Claſs and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, regularis. *Nect.* glandulæ 5-melliferæ, baſi longiorum filamentorum adnatæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus roſtratus; roſtra ſimplicia nuda (nec ſpiralia nec barbata).

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GERANIUM *argenteum* pedunculis bifloris, foliis ſubpeltatis ſeptempartitis trifidis tomentoſo ſericeis, petalis emarginatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 617. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 954.
GERANIUM argenteum alpinum. *Bauh. Pin.* 318.
GERANIUM argenteum montis baldi. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3 *p.* 474.

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This extremely rare, beautiful, and hardy ſpecies of Geranium, we obtained a few years ſince of Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſeryman, of Hackney, who we believe was the firſt that introduced it from Germany. It is one of the many curious plants found on the ſummit of *Mount Baldus*, celebrated in the annals of Botany for its choice vegetable productions.

It is diſtinguiſhed from all our other hardy Geraniums by its ſilvery foliage; its flowers are large, and extremely delicate; taken altogether, when it grows and bloſſoms in perfection, it may be regarded as one of the moſt deſirable of the alpine tribes.

It bloſſoms in June and July, and with us at Brompton has ripened its ſeeds, though in no great number; from theſe the plant may be raiſed, as alſo by parting its roots, but the former is the preferable mode.

It ſucceeds beſt kept in a pot of light ſandy bog earth, taking care that it does not ſuffer through want of water in ſummer, nor from having too much in the winter; we need ſcarcely add, that ſo rare a plant, growing naturally in ſo pure an atmoſphere, requires, as it deſerves, more than ordinary care to preſerve it.

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*London*: Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.